

Britain urged to help deter US on Salt 2

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the veteran Soviet President and former Foreign Minister, yesterday appealed to the British Government to use its influence to deter President Reagan from pressing ahead with his threat to break the Salt 2 arms control treaty by the end of the year.

Speaking in the Kremlin to a British parliamentary group led by Lord Whitelaw, Lord President of the Council, Mr Gromyko claimed that President Reagan's recent threat was a "high explosive charge" under the treaty, and a "major American blunder" which the Soviet authorities did not believe had the support of ordinary Americans.

Mr Gromyko's verbal onslaught was the strongest yet made by a member of the Politburo against the recent US threat, and was seen by parliamentarians of all parties as an indication of the seriousness with which the Kremlin is treating the Washington decision.

Earlier, a formal government statement here warned that Moscow would respond to any such move by building up its own arms.

In reply yesterday, Lord Whitelaw stressed the opposition to any scrapping of Salt 2 voiced by the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, at the recent Nato meeting in Nova Scotia.

He stressed that if the Soviet side was to abide by the treaty, there would be no reason for Washington to abrogate it by the end of the year.

The other most senior member of the group, Mr Denis Healey, the shadow

Times attacked

Mr Healey criticized *The Times* for a recent editorial attacking Labour's enthusiasm to bargain away Britain's deterrent in addition to equivalent cuts in the giant Soviet arsenal.

"The *Times* extraordinarily said that by offering to take up the Soviet offer to negotiate on British weapons, we were undermining the Government's negotiating position," he said at a press conference winding up the visit.

"But the Government has made it perfectly clear that it has no negotiating position."

Kremlin if it wins the next election, added with a grin: "But my imagination has been boggling for some time over some actions of the American Administration."

Mr Healey said that he was trying to set up private talks with Kremlin officials, including Mr Anatoly Dobrynin, the influential head of the central committee of the Communist Party's international department.

It is known that he hopes to

return here with Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, for more negotiations on his party's position.

Yesterday, Mr Healey quoted Mr Gromyko - who at 76 was looking in good health after a recent illness - as urging Britain to encourage the US towards negotiation with the Soviet Union, as well as trying to halt any breaking with Salt 2.

"He quoted Sir Anthony Eden's role both during and after the war in this particular regard," Mr Healey said.

Differences between the Conservative and Labour Parties over the key issue of nuclear weapons have emerged as a potentially vital election issue during the trip by the 14-strong delegation.

Lord Whitelaw has repeatedly stressed Britain's determination to retain its independent deterrent.

In broader terms, all members of the group agreed that the tour of Moscow, Leningrad and the Georgian capital of Tbilisi had been important in boosting goodwill between Britain and the Soviet Union.

Both Mr Gromyko and Mr Gorbachev earlier spent much longer in personal meetings than had been expected.

On the issue of human rights, the British handed over a list of divided families, appealing to the Kremlin to allow named individuals to leave the Soviet Union.

The parliamentarians refused to divulge names or say how many people would be affected by the request, which the Soviet authorities have pledged to treat favourably.

Rejection deferred, page 6



Mrs Bonner with Mr Alexei Semenov, Dr Sakharov's son, in Milan before flying home.

Celebrity welcome for Bonner

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

With an escort of two American congressmen, Mrs Yelena Bonner, the wife of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physicist, arrived back in Moscow last night to a celebrity-style welcome from the Western media and an uncertain future back in internal exile after six months spent in the West.

Apart from arresting one of the small group of Soviet well-wishers who had gathered in the sweltering airport, the security forces kept a low profile as Mrs Bonner gave an impromptu news conference to over 100 foreign correspondents before being whisked away to a US Embassy car.

Looking fitter and more relaxed than when she left, Mrs Bonner confessed that had it not been for her husband, she would never have returned.

She castigated Western news organizations for printing stories and showing videotapes supplied by Mr Viktor Louis, a Soviet journalist with close KGB connections.

While bawdy KGB cameramen ostentatiously filmed the proceedings for posterity - paying more attention to the journalists than their subject - Mrs Bonner spoke emotionally about her reasons for breaking her initial silence while in the West.

"It was because of the disinformation that kept coming out. I thought that it would stop, but it did not," she said. "I had determined-looking in a powder-blue outfit, Mrs Bonner, aged 62, appeared unflustered by the lights and the jostling crowd."

Talks aim to stop wider post strike

By Peter Davenport

Senior officials of the Post Office were last night meeting leaders of the Union of Communications Workers in an attempt to settle the worsening postal strike in Yorkshire and to prevent the dispute spreading to other main centres.

The talks were adjourned after two and a half hours to enable a subcommittee to examine root cause of trouble at Leeds, although Mr Alan Tiffin, the union's general secretary, gave a warning that the situation could deteriorate today if no settlement was reached.

The talks took place as ball-st papers were being despatched to 15,000 workers at 11 main sorting offices where the new working practices that provoked the strike in Yorkshire are next due to be introduced.

The postal workers will vote today and tomorrow on whether to support a strike to oppose the new practices.

Yesterday, the strike in Yorkshire spread to include workers at York and Skipton as well as those in 10 other towns. More than 5,000 had stopped work by last night and a further 600 in Darlington had also gone on strike.

Nine hundred Post Office workers in Preston were due to stage a 24-hour strike from midnight.

The Post Office said that services were returning to normal in London and Liverpool after 24-hour strikes in support of the Yorkshire workers.

The backlog of letters and parcels nationwide is now

Cornish tin crisis

By Michael Prest, Financial Correspondent

The future of the ancient Cornish tin mining industry looked bleak last night after the Government rejected a request from Gevor Tin Mines, Britain's only independent tin mine, for financial help in the wake of the recent collapse of tin prices.

Gevor itself is likely to close. Earlier this year the mine was put on care and maintenance and its 370 workers made redundant.

Gevor had asked for £20 million from the Department of Trade and Industry.

But yesterday Mr Peter Morrison, the Industry Minister, said: "After detailed and

careful appraisals, the Department has reluctantly concluded that the company's latest proposals do not offer sufficiently robust prospects of commercial viability to justify financial assistance on the scale requested."

But Mr Morrison said that the Government would make £1 million available through the Business Improvement Services, an EEC-aided scheme for promoting new jobs in areas with declining industries.

The money will be made available to the Penzance and St Ives travel-to-work area and it is expected that up to £250,000 in grants could be offered in the first year.

Mr Morrison did not know,

however, how many jobs could be created through BIS assistance, but he said that he had specially made the area eligible for grants to promote tourism, one of Cornwall's biggest industries.

The decision on Gevor casts a shadow over the prospects of two other Cornish tin mines, Wheal & Jane and South Crofty, both of which are owned by the giant mining group Rio Tinto-Zinc.

RTZ has also applied for assistance for these mines which employ and have dependent upon them about 3,000 people. Mr Morrison said: "I would hope we'd be able to make an announce-

Setback for Bill on free speech

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

The Government was forced to withdraw its amendment to the Education Bill in the Lords yesterday which aimed to guarantee freedom of speech at universities and other colleges of further education.

But it promised a similar clause would be brought in when the Bill goes to the Commons.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, is to hold consultations with universities and colleges before a new amendment is tabled. University authorities, students and Opposition peers disliked the wording of the Lords' amendment which they believed would lead to legal turmoil.

Peers of all parties were in a rebellious mood when the Lords returned a day early to give the Bill a third reading. Amid scenes of unprecedented chaos, Lord Denham, the Government Chief Whip in the Lords, faced the threat of losing the whole Bill, which would have caused a constitutional dilemma.

He warned peers against creating "very great difficulties" in this and future Parliaments, which many said they saw as a direct threat to the House of Lords.

He eventually called for a five-minute adjournment for "consultations" - after peers made it plain they would not be bullied. He returned to tell them the amendment would be withdrawn and introduced again when the Bill was considered by the Commons.

Although it will face strong opposition from many MPs, it is likely to go through.

The peers' main complaint was the lack of time and consultation over the amendment. It would have required colleges to consult the police if a speaker was likely to be prevented from making a speech because of verbal or physical abuse.

Lord Shepherd, a former Labour leader of the Lords, led the rebellion by calling on peers to refuse to give the Bill a third reading. Two Government spokesmen, Lady Young and Lord Belstead, failed to mollify him. But he agreed to withdraw his motion after the government amendment was dropped.

Parliament, page 4

Fury at World Cup TV chaos

By John Goodbody, Sports News Correspondent

Broadcasting companies have officially protested to FIFA, the International Football Federation, about technical problems at the World Cup which have spoilt televised coverage in over 100 countries.

A letter from 45 members of the European Broadcasting Union and ORIT, its East European equivalent, complains that pre-paid circuits for commentators were not working at two matches last weekend in what it describes as the "biggest disaster in the history of sports broadcasting."

John Bromley, Controller of Sport for ITV, said yesterday: "It has been a shambles. The Mexicans have overextended themselves. They have promised things they cannot deliver."

Mr Bromley said that the breakdown was partly caused by a political feud within the consortium of Mexican television companies providing the pictures for the rest of the world. "There is also the problem of the Mexican temperament - the two hour lunch breaks and the mafia attitude."

The companies, including BBC and ITV who have spent £12 million on screening the competition, are now threatening to claim refunds from FIFA if the service is not improved immediately.

In Sunday's Brazil v. Spain game, covered by ITV, there were pictures but no commentary which had to be supplied in London by Brian Moore and Brian Clough.

During Saturday's telecasting of Italy v. Bulgaria, the opening game in the four-week tournament, and Sunday's France v. Canada match, the BBC apologised to viewers for the quality of the sound.

For the Brazil-Spain match the commentary circuit was lost between Guadalajara and Mexico City and so failed to go up on the satellite to reach Europe.

ISL, the company marketing the Cup for FIFA, have estimated that 425 million people watched the opening match in Mexico City. The 52 games will attract a total television audience of about 12 billion.

World Cup, pages 28, 32

Tomorrow Friend of the Union



How to repair the damage done by the Anglo-Irish Agreement, by former minister Ian Gow

Portfolio Gold

● The £4,000 prize in the Times Portfolio Gold competition was won outright yesterday by Mrs V.L. Shave, of Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

● There is £4,000 to be won again today. Portfolio list, page 22; rules and how to play, information service, page 16.

Poll protest

The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, dissolved the Parliament amid an unprecedented boycott by opposition parties. Elections will be on July 6.

Africa accord

The UN General Assembly session on Africa's economic problems saw an unprecedented meeting of minds on the need to provide incentives for private enterprise.

On This Day

The submarine *Thetis* was carrying out final trials in Liverpool Bay at the beginning of June 1939 when she dived and failed to resurface. *The Times* of June 3 reported the loss of 86 men, and the final toll was 99.

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Hippies in New Forest

By Craig Seton

Urgent new legal moves against the "hippie convoy" were under way last night after the itinerants camped on common land in the New Forest.

Holidaymakers on two camp sites were advised to move as the 300 travellers angrily confronted Mr John Duke, the chief constable of Hampshire, who earlier described them as "anarchists spoiling a beauty spot".

Forestry commission pleas for the travelling band to quit the Commission land at Stony Cross, near Lyndhurst were ignored.

The Forestry Commission closed two camp sites in the New Forest close to Stony Cross and asked 100 tourists there to move because of the "risk to health and the possibility of damage".

Mr Duke wandered between the battered vehicles to face taunts and shouts of "Nazi", "police state" and "why don't you leave us alone".

Mr Duke said he had come to the site looking for a persuasive dialogue but added: "It is difficult with the language they use."

"Nobody, including politicians, has offered any long-term solution to this problem. These anarchists are here spoiling a beauty spot and harassing both residents and holidaymakers. We are ready to counter that and if necessary neutralize this invasion."

The convoy of battered buses, vans, trucks and caravans had been directed to the Stony Cross site - a disused airfield - by Hampshire police in a huge operation which began when the group was ordered to leave a country lane at Corfe, Dorset, by that county's force on Sunday.

Twenty members of the convoy were arrested during that.

Continued on page 16, col 8

Jury hears of plot for carnage

By Stewart Tindler, Crime Reporter

An alleged IRA plan to bomb London and a dozen resorts was "an awesome, outrageous plot" which would have caused chaos and the possible evacuation of towns, a jury at the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

If the plot had not been scotched when police raided a flat in Glasgow last year, "carnage too great to contemplate" could have resulted, Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, said as he began his closing speech in the trial of two women and three men.

The five, including Patrick Magee, who has pleaded not guilty to placing the Brighton bomb, have all pleaded not guilty to conspiring to cause explosions between January and June last year.

Mr Amlot said one defendant had told police there would have been warnings because this was IRA policy.

"But I do not suppose you would take his word at face value. It is supposed to be IRA policy not to attack civilian targets but these were indeed civilian targets, hotels all over the country and perhaps beaches as well."

Mr Amlot went on: "If there had been no warnings the probable carnage is too great to contemplate."

The Brighton bomb was "amazing" because no ministers had been killed. Mr Amlot told the jury that it might think the bomb was timed to explode on the last night of the Conservative Party conference, on the eve of the Prime Minister's speech.

Mr Amlot said that Mr Magee's claim that he had been set up and that his fingerprints were planted on hotel registration cards was "not true."

Trial report, page 3

Cash help for mine refused

By Michael Prest, Financial Correspondent

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Heads of state not invited to royal wedding

By Alan Hamilton

The wedding of Prince Andrew and Miss Sarah Ferguson on July 23 is to be more of a family affair than a state occasion, according to detailed arrangements for the marriage which became known yesterday.

Unlike the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales five years ago, no heads of state are being invited to the marriage in Westminster Abbey of the Queen's second son.

The guest list has not been completed, but about 1,700 people are expected to attend the ceremony, which will be televised live and in full.

As well as relatives and friends of both families, and

some representatives of foreign royalty, there will be some Commonwealth governors-general and high commissioners, and representatives of the law, Church and Government from the United Kingdom.

Miss Ferguson will ride to her wedding from Clarence House in the Glass Coach as did the Princess of Wales, and the same carriage will take bride and groom back to Buckingham Palace for the wedding breakfast.

In the return procession the Queen will ride with Major Ronald Ferguson, the bride's father; the Duke of Edinburgh will ride with her mother, Mrs Hector Barrantes.

Miss Ferguson's stepfather,

the Argentine polo player, Señor Hector Barrantes, is expected to attend the wedding but will not take part in any of the processions.

Buckingham Palace confirmed yesterday that the bride and groom will make an appearance on the Palace balcony during the afternoon before they drive in procession to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, to begin their honeymoon, the destination of which has not yet been disclosed.

Copies of *The Royal Wedding Official Souvenir*, a 32-page full-colour brochure, go on sale today through newsagents and bookshops.

A set of formal portraits of the couple, taken by Terence Donovan, is complemented by

some of the Prince's own photographs of his fiancée and pictures of the young Miss Ferguson from her family album.

More than 300,000 copies of the souvenir have been ordered by wholesalers, and at the couple's request proceeds will go to help children suffering from crippling and fatal diseases.

A similar brochure produced for the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales sold a million copies and raised £630,000 for charity.

The *Royal Wedding Official Souvenir* (photographs by Terence Donovan and text by Alan Hamilton, of *The Times*, Royal Jubilee Trusts, £2.25).

Photograph, page 3

New Thames tunnel

By Jeremy Warner, Business Correspondent

A £230 million scheme for a new tunnel to carry the M25 under the Thames at Dartford, east London, was announced yesterday.

A consortium, led by the John Mowlem construction

group with backing from British, German and Japanese bankers, is proposing to build a four-lane tunnel, to be completed by 1990, to ease congestion on the London orbital motorway.

Eight line up, page 21

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Cash crisis in universities affects medical schools future

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Universities are facing a financial crisis of such magnitude that medical school achievements in teaching, research and patient care were in danger of being "dismantled", Professor Nicholas Shock, chairman of the committee of vice-chancellors, said yesterday.

His warning came as a British Medical Association survey showed that medical schools in England and Wales have lost almost 450 staff in the past five years, including 224 academic members, more than one in ten of the total. Most medical schools were anticipating further staff cuts, and almost all have warned that teaching standards will decline if more staff go.

Dr Colin Smith, chairman of the Medical Academic Staff Committee, on whose behalf the survey was carried out, said that in the past two years more than one quarter of the lost posts were in general medicine and almost one fifth were in pathology.

He said they were frontline posts whose disappearance "will affect patient services" as well as teaching and research. "Waiting lists at teaching hospitals are growing longer and we are not doing the research we should be doing," he said.

His comments came as Professor Shock told the BMA's annual conference of medical academics that, in future, universities would no longer be able to protect medical schools at the expense of other academic disciplines. "Unless something improves the impact on medical schools is likely to be severe," he said. "The myths" of a 2 per cent cut in real terms in university spending had now become the reality of a 4 per cent decline

in the coming year, and the universities would soon have seen income fall in real terms by 20 per cent since 1980. Professor Shock said: "The present rate of decline is so fast that something important will have to give. Either the standards of research and teaching will fall well below what ought to exist in an advanced industrial country, or the system will have to sharply and heavily contract to one of smaller size."

The scale of the problem was such that universities would no longer be able to give special protection to medical schools, and the delicate balance of teaching, research and patient care which was crucial to good medical training was in danger.

"Unless the magnitude of the problem that we face is brought home to the public and to politicians, much that has been created since the war, and it is one of our real successes, will be dismantled almost unheeding. That would be a tragedy for which the health service would in due course pay a high price."

Professor Shock said the General Medical Council, which is responsible for standards of medical education, was warning the Government that the cuts "are beginning to threaten medical education to the point where recognition of some medical school degrees could become a problem, and that is on the basis of what has happened already without any consideration of what is to come."

Dr Smith said the implication was that doctors of the future would get worse training than he and his contemporaries received.

University star ratings, pages 4, 5.

Shah puts up price of Today newspaper

By Michael Horswell

The price of *Today* is to be increased, Mr Eddy Shah announced yesterday. A Sunday sports supplement and a promotional game are also to be introduced in an attempt to increase sales. Mr Shah told the National Federation of Retail Newsagents conference in Eastbourne.

Mr Shah had earlier met the main backers of the troubled new national newspaper to discuss a financial restructuring of News (UK), its publishers.

The meeting came after a hectic round of telephone talks between the investors on Sunday when, a company spokesman said, agreement was reached to secure guarantees for a £2.5 million financial injection.

That restored the financial package which collapsed last week when Sir Richard Storey, chairman of Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers, which owns 5 per cent of the shares, temporarily withdrew support.

No statement was issued after yesterday's meeting but Mr Shah, chairman and chief executive of News (UK), was in bullish mood later when he addressed the conference.

Unveiling the new promotional drive for *Today* and its Sunday sister paper, he said that production and distribution problems had been overcome. He added: "Today has just dawned, the rest of the day is ahead."

But the mood disguised a gloomy outlook for the advertising revenue of the paper, whose circulation has dropped since its £22 million launch in March to the break-even basement of under half a million.

Protest blocks Wapping plant

A crowd of about 300 demonstrators blockaded the News International plant at Wapping, east London, for almost two hours yesterday in continuing protests against the dismissal of 5,500 striking print workers last January.

Security officers locked the main gates as the crowd assembled outside at about 8 am, preventing employees from entering or leaving the plant. Police were heavily outnumbered and had to wait for reinforcements before giving the protesters a 15-minute warning to disperse.

Six people were arrested, mostly for obstruction, before the siege ended and the gates were reopened shortly before 10 am.

The night scenes took place at a rear entrance, which is locked and unused, where pickets trapped employees arriving for work by blocking their path and then placing scaffolding and building site rubble behind their vehicles. Attempts were made to force open the doors of cars, whose occupants were subjected to a torrent of abuse and threats to smash windcreens.

Chief Supt Jerry Goodall said the demonstration had been staged without notifying a police-trade union liaison committee, and the crowd had formed secretly in an adjacent square out of sight of the 20 police officers on duty.



Sir Ron Dearing, and (right) the backlog of mail at York sorting office yesterday.

Postal dispute

Caring boss who will not shirk a fight

By Robin Young

Sir Ron Dearing, chairman of the Post Office, must be up to the possibility that his attempt to introduce new working practices may yet end in a national strike. If it comes to a fight it will not be of his seeking. But neither will he shrink from the fray.

Sir Ron, a slight and modest-looking former Civil Servant, had been the deputy secretary largely responsible for the Post Office for four years before he was appointed to the chairmanship in 1980. He got the job partly because the pay was so relatively poor that no private sector candidates would take it.

However, he was not interested in the money, and when he took the post he abandoned his chance of becoming permanent secretary at the Department of Industry, where he had just been made responsible for overseeing the State interests in industry.

The reason, he told friends at the time, was simple. He

wanted to be the boss, because he had had enough of advising and recommending but finally acquiescing in someone else's decisions by saying, "Yes, Minister".

It follows that if Sir Ron does fight it will not be at the Government's behest, but for

Britain's first private postal service was launched yesterday in a move that coincided with a threatened national strike by Post Office workers.

Called Postplan, the new mail company will operate a rival service in central London geared initially to large companies that need rapid and guaranteed deliveries.

"If you were going to launch a new postal service you could not have planned a better time, just before a post strike," Postplan's chairman, Mr Harold Sorsky, said.

The company's blue post boxes can be seen in office blocks in central London, particularly in the City. The

postage rate is £1.50 for a letter. Letters are collected twice a day and the company guarantees that a letter posted in the morning will arrive that afternoon; an afternoon letter will be delivered the next morning.

With a staff of only 35 and 16 delivery vehicles, Postplan agrees that it is still no match for the Post Office, which has had a 150-year monopoly on mail delivery.

Mr Sorsky said that initially his company would operate somewhere between the Post Office and the motor cycle messenger services, but predicted that Postplan would eventually extend to all the Britain's main cities.

When he took the Post Office chairmanship many predicted that he would be a champion for the workforce. If they turn their backs on him though (after six fairly smooth running years) he will not be philosophically unprepared. He will prove a far more formidable opponent than he looks, because he is certain in his own mind that he is right.

He has been brilliantly successful in marketing the postal services, getting volume back almost to the peak levels that obtained when rates were

World in Action inquiry

Plutonium mislaid at plant

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A television documentary last night disclosed how a quantity of plutonium was lost temporarily during processing of nuclear fuel elements at the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's plant at Dounreay.

Granada's *World in Action* described the incident as potentially the most serious known mishap to have happened in the nuclear industry.

And Mr Owen Pugh, manager of the Dounreay reprocessing division, accepted that the incident occurred, but disagreed about the interpretation of the risk and the quantity of plutonium.

The authority said about five kilograms of plutonium was involved and not the

alleged figure of 25 kilograms. It takes about six kilograms for a nuclear weapon.

The incident became public only through a chance conversation between a former employee at Dounreay who now works in London, and a colleague still there.

The programme said the missing plutonium was first attributed to an error in book-keeping after the plutonium was sent to Dounreay in Calthness from British Nuclear Fuels plant at Sellafield, in Cumbria.

Normal methods of stock control are impossible with such hazardous material. So a book-keeping method of "materials accounting" was devised to follow what comes

into the plant at Dounreay and what leaves.

When the books did not balance, it was assumed at first that the mistake was clerical one in the paperwork between Sellafield and Dounreay.

In fact, the plutonium had failed to fully dissolve in the deprocessing. When only a few grams of plutonium accumulated as sediment in a pipe at Sellafield a few years ago, a critical reaction started.

Enough heat was generated then for the material to blow apart in a small thermal explosion.

A criticality with several kilograms of plutonium would create a nightmare, according to experts.

BMA to debate nuclear casualties

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The British Medical Association is to hold a debate later this month on which civilian casualties should be given preferential treatment in the event of a nuclear attack.

A controversial motion, calling on the BMA to launch an open discussion on the criteria to be applied to the selection of casualties for treatment after such an attack, will be fully debated at the association's annual representative meeting in Scarborough.

It is based on the belief that a nuclear explosion in Britain would cause such devastation that there would be grossly inadequate medical facilities for those who survived and that doctors would have to make survival-of-the-fittest decisions about patients.

Judgements would have to be made on whether certain skilled workers, such as mechanics, were more important, for example, than academics, children or the elderly. The motion, by the North

Devon division of the BMA, is one of almost forty on the agenda about the medical effects of nuclear war and reflects growing concern among doctors about national policy.

Dr John Dawson, head of the professional division of the BMA, said yesterday that it was essential that doctors and the public recognized that the effects of nuclear explosions would not be comparable to an atomic power station accident.

28 deaths on youth schemes, TUC says

Twenty-eight young people died and more than a thousand were seriously injured while working on the Youth Training Scheme and its forerunner, the Youth Opportunities Programme, according to a TUC report published yesterday.

The TUC has revised its guidelines for the protection of young people, aimed at helping trade union officers secure improved health and safety arrangements for young workers. The guidelines emphasize that young people are likely to be at greater risk than adults in the workplace because they lack experience and training.

The Manpower Services Commission, which runs the YTS, said that all accidents were taken seriously and fully investigated. More than two million young people had worked under YTS and YOP in the seven years; the figures in YOP included young people who met accidents in leisure time during their courses.

The most up-to-date figures showed that from April 1983 until the end of 1985, 11 YTS workers had died and 444 had suffered serious accidents at work, from more than a million who had joined the scheme. "We applaud the TUC guidelines because we are anxious to make YTS as safe as it can possibly be," the commission said.

£250m rocket agreement

British companies will gain work worth about £250 million from an agreement between West Germany, Britain, France and Italy to produce a rocket weapon system, which will be deployed by three regiments of the British Army of the Rhine and other Nato forces.

The Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) is an artillery system in use with the United States Army, which can launch salvoes of 12 rockets in less than one minute over distances exceeding 30 kilometres.

Strike ends at shipyard

The three-week strike over pay and conditions at Vickers' shipyard in Barrow ended yesterday as more than 5,000 manual workers voted overwhelmingly to return to work.

They have accepted a deal that unions say is worth more than 14 per cent on basic pay and more than 18 per cent if the bonus, being consolidated with the basic, is included. It gives an overall craft rate of £157 a week.

Social worker is jailed

Joseph Vera, aged 33, a social worker, was jailed for four years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for what was described as a crime of passion. He stabbed his former lover 14 times and set light to her flat and her car.

Vera, of Olympic House, Hillingdon, west London, pleaded guilty to wounding Miss Amanda Clifton, aged 25, a hairdresser, and to committing arson.

80 ft fatal fall

Miss Denise Brown, aged 31, who was pulled to safety by firemen as she plunged from an 80 ft tower block window in Lower Beeches Road, Northfield, Birmingham, returned 20 hours later and fell to her death on Sunday night.

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Hattersley condemns profit-sharing scheme

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Government's Budget proposals for a national profit-sharing scheme which could give workers a £750 tax relief windfall over three years were rejected yesterday by Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow Chancellor, who urged unions to "ponder before they mortgage their members' future".

In a speech in London, Mr Hattersley said he could not believe that profit-sharing would achieve the objective claimed for it — ending the alienation which characterized too much of British industry and more closely identifying workers with their companies.

The scheme as proposed would not reduce unemployment significantly.

Accusing the Government of adopting profit-sharing as a headline-catching alternative to desperately needed economic policy changes, Mr Hattersley said the proposals offered tax concessions to workers who first took a cut in basic pay, thus contributing to increased profits, and then received a share of the profits which was more or less equivalent to the basic pay cut. The proposal was less profit-sharing than wage-sharing.

During a recession, shareholders would still benefit

from the wage cut, but wage earners would not receive their share of profits.

The superficial attraction of the temporary tax cut of up to £5 a week should not be underestimated, but there were better uses to which the money could be directed, including a lower tax rate band or more genuine forms of employee ownership.

Profit-sharing meant that pay packets varied with a company's performance; but most of the decisions which determined performance would be taken by management which the employees neither controlled nor influenced.

"The impotence as well as the precariousness of the workers' position would increase their alienation. A worker told that pay had been cut because the board of directors had made an unwise investment or because commodity prices had risen is not likely to feel an increasing commitment to the company."

Labour saw profit-sharing as a legitimate area for collective bargaining along with pay, fringe benefits and other matters. But if the aim was to create jobs the money could be better spent on hospitals, education or capital projects.

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IN THE TIMES THURSDAY

Thank God that IRA bombing plot was uncovered, jury told

The Provisional IRA's foiled bomb attacks on London and British resorts last summer could have resulted in "carnage too great to contemplate", the Central Criminal Court heard yesterday.

Mr Roy Amiot, starting his closing speech for the prosecution on the eighteenth day of the trial of three men and two women, said they constituted the Provisional IRA cell which was to prepare, place and explode 16 bombs.

But they were caught "red-handed" in an armed police raid on a Glasgow flat before the plot could be put into effect.

"If you will forgive the expression, 'Thank God', Mr Amiot said.

Patrick Magee, aged 35, Gerard McDonnell, aged 34, Peter Sherry, aged 30, Martina Anderson, aged 23, and Ella O'Dwyer, aged 26, are on trial accused of conspiring to cause explosions in the United Kingdom.

Mr Magee is also accused of planting the bomb which blew up the Grand Hotel, Brighton, during the Conservative Party Conference in 1984, killing five people.

The five accused all plead not guilty.

Mr Amiot said the evidence clearly supported his description of the bomb plot as "outrageous". Sixteen devices were to go off on consecutive days, excluding Sundays, starting at Brighton on July 19 last year.

"Whether there would have been warnings, I cannot tell you," he said.

"McDonnell told the police there would be, because it is IRA policy. But I don't suppose you would take his word at face value."

"It is supposed to be IRA policy not to attack civilian targets, but these were indeed civilian targets — hotels all over the country and perhaps beaches as well."

"If there had been no warnings the probable carnage is too great to contemplate. If there had been warnings, how long would they have been given in advance?"

Mr Amiot asked how precise the warnings would have been. Would they have been confined to naming just the towns concerned?

"It had taken police three hours to uncover a bomb — the first of the series to be planted — at the Rubens Hotel in London, even though they knew the exact room."

"Looking at the list of targets you may have wondered why they had chosen four bombs, but only four, to be booby-trapped, three in London and one in Margate."

"What part was that to play in the scheme of things?" Mr Amiot asked.

In the Brighton attack in October 1984 it was amazing that no ministers were killed.

"No doubt, you may think, the bomb was timed to explode on the night before the last day of the conference."

"As you know, that is the big day when the Prime Minister makes her speech."

No doubt the bomb was intended to catch as many of the Cabinet as possible asleep in the hotel before the last big day.

He told the jury: "Perhaps some of you have reflected that if that enormous chimney stack had toppled not down the '28' column of rooms as happened, but down the '29' column of rooms where the Prime Minister's suite was to be found at the bottom, things may have been very different."

It was fortunate for Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, that he was not in at the time, because he should have been in the room at the bottom of the '28' column.

Mr Amiot dismissed as "hot air" Mr Magee's defence that he had been set up and his prints "planted" on registration cards at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, and the Rubens Hotel.

Mr Richard Ferguson, QC, representing Mr Magee, told the jury: "Your minds will be haunted I am sure, by the televised scenes which followed the explosion."

"Your prejudice may be fuelled by the trappings of a State trial, the daily cavalcade of armed police and soldiers, reinforcing the message that these men and women are dangerous."

But he asked the jury whether they had the "bottle" to exercise their independence. He said Mr Magee was not on trial for beliefs. He was on trial for specific offences.

The trial continues today.

Six nuns killed in blaze

Six nuns died yesterday when fire engulfed a Dublin convent school and, in London, police launched a murder inquiry after two people died in a blaze in a Bayswater block of flats.

The nuns, aged between 60 and 83, were fleeing to safety as the blaze swept through their dormitory but they were trapped when a floor in a corridor collapsed.

Three other nuns who had been sleeping on the top floor and 12 others living in another section of the building escaped from Loreto Crescent on St Stephen's Green, Dublin.

The dead nuns were later identified as Sisters Eucharist Scully, Gonzaga Keogh and Seraphia Kennedy, all from Dublin, and Sisters Rosaria Flavin from Cork, Margaret Keane from Co Kerry, and Edith Kennedy from Co Tipperary.

The building was well alight before the nuns were woken by the sound of shattering glass, as windows shattered in the heat and flames and black smoke billowed through their quarters.

The fire destroyed a large part of the rear of the convent which housed a science laboratory, concert hall, living quarters and dormitory.

For three hours, firemen struggled to bring the blaze under control.

In the London fire, the bodies of a man and a woman were found on the fourth floor of the five-storey building in Prince's Square, Bayswater.

The blaze, which broke out shortly before 2.30 am, severely damaged the top three floors. After firemen removed the two bodies a senior police officer disclosed that the investigation had become a murder inquiry, but claims that three seats of the fire had been discovered were said to be "speculation".

Fire crews, using ladders rescued 30 people from the block, which is believed to accommodate students and hotel workers.

Seven people were taken to St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, suffering from minor injuries or the effects of smoke inhalation. The smoke victims were released after treatment.

Mr Brian O'Flynn, a bricklayer aged 23 who was staying in a fourth floor room, twisted his ankle when he leapt to safety with two other people.

"There was lots of screaming going on and I could hear one girl in particular screaming for a long time, but no one could see her because of the thick smoke," he said.

Prisoner kicked, inquest jury told

Mark Hogg, a prisoner who died eight days after attacking his guards and escaping from a prison coach, told hospital staff he was kicked by police after his recapture, an inquest jury was told at Exeter yesterday.

A fellow escaper, Philip Rutherford, alleged that Hogg, aged 33, was attacked by seven or eight police officers and later by prison officers in the punishment block at Exeter prison.

Mr Richard Van Oppen, the Exeter and Devon coroner, said that after his recapture Hogg, who complained of stomach ache, was taken to the prison hospital for X-rays and later transferred to the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital for further tests.

"On admission to the hospital he complained that he had been kicked by the police at Yeovil after his recapture," Mr Van Oppen said. "At the hospital he was found to be in acute renal failure and he died at 8 am the following morning."

He told the jury considering the circumstances of Hogg's death that "Rutherford made a series of statements alleging Hogg was assaulted by the police at Yeovil and was also assaulted by prison officers while in the punishment block at Exeter."

The assault claims led to an official Police Complaints Authority investigation which recommended no criminal charges be brought against any officer.

"That's how my stomach and lungs have felt. I have had nothing to eat either. Every time I take a couple of mouthfuls I have spewed it up again."

Mrs Hogg said that her husband, who would have been 34 yesterday, had never been ill and was extremely fit. "He was always in the gym. It was important for him to remain fit," she said.

The inquest continues today.

Drinkers' aid group entitled to refuse cash

Alcoholics Anonymous will be allowed legally to refuse to accept donations from this summer (Sheila Gunn writes).

At present the charity does not have the legal power to decline legacies or to give them away. But the House of Lords gave a third reading yesterday to a private Bill giving the organization the right to decline gifts.

"Alcoholics Anonymous wants the right because its members rely on will-power alone in their battle against drink."

It would like to give any money sent to the Alcohol Education and Research Council.

The Commons Bill was brought in after two recent legacies of about £10,000 each which the AA was forced to accept under existing charity law.

Innocent woman to forfeit car

An innocent woman whose £3,000 Ford Cortina car was used by a Lebanese sailor to smuggle in drugs has been told that if she wants the vehicle back she will have to buy it.

Mrs Gloria Suck, aged 35, of Plympton, Devon, was having drinks with the captain of a ship which arrived in Plymouth when a crew member planted £15,000 worth of cannabis in the boot of her car.

After driving away she was stopped by Customs and accused of importing the drugs. She was put in jail on remand for three months.

A jury returned a unanimous not guilty verdict, but now Mrs Suck has been told her car is to be auctioned.

A Customs spokesman said: "Any vehicle is liable to be seized if it is used in smuggling. It does not matter if the owner was unaware the vehicle was carrying the goods."

Borthwick wins claim to peerage

The twenty-third Lord Borthwick yesterday celebrated success in a campaign his family has been waging for nearly 80 years to prove that the title belongs to them.

The Lord Lyon King of Arms issued a judgement in Edinburgh confirming that Major John Henry Stuart Borthwick, aged 80, had the peerage, style and dignity of Lord Borthwick, a title created in the mid-fifteenth century.

Although he has been calling himself Lord Borthwick for some time, he can now officially use the coat of arms of the Borthwick family and take a seat in the House of Lords.

The judgement to secure the title began in 1910 when Lord Borthwick's father presented a petition to the Crown. It was not pursued as the necessary evidence was not available.

In the early 1940s the present Lord Borthwick instructed Mr Thomas James of Leamington, an advocate, who was then Albany Herald of Arms, to co-ordinate research on a possible claim to the peerage.

Lord Borthwick, who has owned the ancestral home, Borthwick Castle, near Gorebridge, Midlothian, had also caused difficulties for researchers and those considering the claim.

The most significant of these were the purported letters of "Reversion of the lands of Nettingfield" of June 1458. Lord Borthwick had shown that the forgeries were made by creating new documents and by altering otherwise genuine documents.

They were, the Lord Lyon said, the work of one person and were probably created between 1764 and 1774.

Lord Borthwick, living at Crookston, near Harlow, has owned the ancestral home, Borthwick Castle, near Gorebridge, Midlothian.



Lord Airie, the Lord Chamberlain, announcing the release of the official souvenir for the wedding of Prince Andrew and Miss Sarah Ferguson, with the formal photograph of the couple which will appear on the cover. The souvenir will aid King George's Jubilee Trust for children suffering from fatal and crippling diseases (Photograph: John Manning).

'Trickster drugged women'

A "minister and seasoned" confidence trickster travelled the south of England seeking out elderly women to drug, a jury was told yesterday.

The man, aged 57, with a "bizarre and unique imagination", posed as a doctor, multi-millionaire property dealer, deep sea diver, book-maker and electronics expert.

Mr David Cocks, QC, for the prosecution, said at the Central Criminal Court.

Mr Cocks said that the man, who cannot be named for legal reasons, struck in Westonsuper-Mare, Eastbourne, Southend, Woking and London last summer.

The man pleaded not guilty to 19 charges of administering stupefying drugs, raping a widow aged 84, theft, forging and using cheques and posing as a doctor.

Mr Cocks said the man's first victim, Mrs Phyllis Anderson, aged 58, of Weston-super-Mare, was tricked into taking a drink. She was found semi-conscious after the man vanished with £26.

In Eastbourne, he gave a widow and her male companion, aged 85, sleeping pills. After stealing £50 the intruder raped the elderly lady while she was unconscious.

The trial continues today.

Law to protect cash buyers

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Government is acting to protect consumers who make unwise instant decisions to buy goods from doorstep salesmen.

Under new legislation, people who make cash purchases of more than £35 will have statutory seven days in which to change their minds and withdraw from the deal.

Encyclopaedia sellers, double-glazing dealers and central heating companies will all be affected by the measure which is necessary to implement a European Community directive.

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Doorstep selling

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Food irradiation ban demanded

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The London Food Commission called yesterday for a three-year moratorium on food irradiation in Britain until an effective test is developed as a safeguard for the food industry and consumers.

The commission criticized the Government for trying to "rush through" plans to introduce food irradiation in spite of criticisms of its advisory committee report.

"Scientists around the world are still trying to develop an effective test that will detect levels of irradiation in food but this could take two to three years," Mr Tim Lang, the commission's director, said in London.

"There are as yet no tests that could enable port health and trading standards officers to detect irradiation, or the public health hazards that could be concealed by irradiation practices already occurring despite the current ban."

In a report, *Food Irradiation - Who Wants It?*, to be published on Thursday, the commission says the report of the Government's Advisory Committee (ACINF) on Irradiated and Novel Foods failed to provide the scientific references for its conclusions that there are no special safety problems associated with irradiated foods, even though the committee recommended allowing irradiation doses 10 times higher than recently permitted in the US.

The Department of Health said yesterday that no timetable had been set for introducing the food technology if it is approved by Parliament.

Food Irradiation - Who Wants It? by Tony Webb and Angela Henderson (The London Food Commission, PO Box 291, London N5 1DU; £3).

The Department of Health said yesterday that no timetable had been set for introducing the food technology if it is approved by Parliament.

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Teachers' graffiti strike to go back

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The "graffiti" dispute at Poundswick High School, Manchester, will end on Thursday when 18 teachers suspended without pay since last September return to work.

The dispute, involving members of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers (NAS/UNT), highlighted a growing trend toward local authority intervention in schools, which headteachers hope to reverse through the Education Bill now before Parliament.

The teachers were ordered home by the Labour-controlled Manchester City Council after they refused to teach five boys who had daubed racist and sexist graffiti about individual teachers in letters six feet high on school walls.

The teachers were protesting at the council's decision to reinstate the pupils after the head and the governors had decided to expel them. Two of the five left the school at Easter and the other three left last week at half-term.

That made a settlement possible between the NAS/UNT and the Manchester council. The association said yesterday that its members would return to normal work "in the interests of the other pupils in the school".

Pupils at Poundswick, including O level students, have been severely disrupted for the past nine months by the dispute.

Mr Nick Harris, of Manchester council's education committee, said he regretted the disruption to the children's education. "We will be looking to see what extra help we can give to children in forms one to four to help them catch up with the teaching they have missed."

"I have never had any doubts the decision to reinstate the five boys, which was made after a whole day hearing the evidence, was the right one."

Mr Harris said the council would review its disciplinary procedures because rights for pupils and teachers needed clarifying. But the final say over whether a pupil should be allowed to stay at a particular school lay with local authorities rather than head-teachers or governors.

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ratings: departments that shone in the research survey

18. COMPUTER
 * Cambridge, Manchester, Newcastle, Oxford, Edinburgh, Imperial
 * UEA, Kent, UMIST, Sussex, Warwick, York, Glasgow, QMC, UCL
 A Bath, Keele, Lancaster, Leeds, Liverpool, Loughborough, Aberdeen, Heriot-Watt, St Andrews, Stirling, Strathclyde, LSE, Essex
 Aston, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Brunel, City, Durham, Exeter, Hull, Leicester, Nottingham, Reading, Salford, Sheffield, Southampton, Surrey, Dundee, Aberystwyth, Cardiff, Swansea, King's, RHBNC, Westfield.

19. GENERAL ENGINEERING
 * Cambridge, Oxford, Warwick
 * Brunel, Durham, Manchester, Sussex, Aberdeen
 A Exeter, Lancaster, Reading, Bradford, Bristol, Leicester

20. CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
 * Birmingham, Cambridge, Imperial, UCL
 A Bath, Bradford, Loughborough, UMIST, Surrey, Edinburgh, Swansea

A Leeds, Newcastle, Sheffield, Aston, Exeter, Nottingham, Salford, Heriot-Watt, Strathclyde, UMIST, King's

21. CIVIL ENGINEERING
 * Bristol, Nottingham, Imperial, UCL
 Leeds, UMIST, Newcastle, Southampton, Hull

A Bath, Birmingham, Liverpool, Loughborough, Salford, Surrey, Dundee, QMC
 Aston, Bradford, City, Sheffield, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Heriot-Watt, Strathclyde, Cardiff, UMIST, King's

22. ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING
 * UMIST, Sheffield, Southampton, Surrey, York, Edinburgh, Glasgow, UCL
 A Bath, Birmingham, Hull, Newcastle, Salford, Heriot-Watt, Strathclyde, Bangor (Inst. of Molecular and Biomolecular electronics), Swansea, Imperial, Essex

A Bradford, Bristol, Brunel, Loughborough, Manchester, Nottingham, King's, QMC
 Aston, City, UEA, Keele, Kent, Leeds, Liverpool, Reading, Dundee, Cardiff, UMIST

23. MECHANICAL, AERO AND PRODUCTION ENGINEERING
 * Southampton, Cardiff, Imperial, UCL
 A Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool (shell structures and dynamic-plastic structural behaviour), Loughborough (transport technology), Manchester, UMIST, Newcastle, Nottingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Heriot-Watt

A Aston, Bath, Hull, Loughborough, Salford, Sheffield, Surrey, Dundee, Strathclyde, UMIST, QMC
 Bradford, Brunel, City, Liverpool, Swansea, King's, note: Brunel high capability in ship dynamics

24. MINERAL ENGINEERING
 * Nottingham, Heriot-Watt (petroleum engineering)
 A Cardiff, Imperial

Leeds, Newcastle, Strathclyde

25. METALLURGY AND MATERIALS
 * Cambridge, Oxford
 A Birmingham, Brunel (polymers), Leeds (ceramics), Liverpool, Manchester, UMIST, Surrey, Imperial, QMC

A Brunel, Leeds, Newcastle, Sheffield, Strathclyde
 Loughborough, Nottingham, Southampton, Cardiff, Swansea

26. ARCHITECTURE
 * Sheffield, UCL
 A Cambridge, Strathclyde
 Bath, Liverpool, Newcastle, Edinburgh, UWIST
 Manchester, Nottingham

27. OTHER TECHNOLOGIES
 * UMIST (instrumentation), Southampton
 A Lancaster, Leeds, Loughborough (design and technology and human sciences), UMIST (corrosion science, textiles), Reading (construction management, food science, typography and graphic communication), Salford (applied acoustics), Heriot-Watt, Strathclyde (biotechnology), UCL

A Loughborough (Institute of polymer technology and dept of PE and sports science), UMIST (pollution research unit), Salford (orthopaedic mechanics), Strathclyde (energy studies), Cardiff (home economics), Imperial

28. PLANNING
 * Cambridge, Liverpool, Newcastle, Reading, UWIST
 A Bristol (school of advanced urban studies), Sheffield, Glasgow, Strathclyde

A Birmingham, Nottingham, Aberdeen, Edinburgh
 A Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle (CURDS), Oxford, Reading, Aberdeen, Andrews (soc. anthropol), LSE, UCL

29. GEOGRAPHY
 * Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle (CURDS), Oxford, Reading, Aberdeen, Andrews (soc. anthropol), LSE, UCL

30. BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES
 * LGSBS (Institute of Finance), UMIST, Warwick
 A Aston (work organisation res centre), Bath, Bradford (partic. production management and managerial econ), City, Kent, Lancs (operational res, behaviour in organisations, management learning), Liverpool (econ), LGSBS (partic. Centre for Economic Forecast-

ing, Centre for Business Strategy), Loughborough (inst. int. trade and management), Stirling (bus studies), Strath (admin. ind. rel., operational res), Imperial, LSE
 A Aston, Loughborough, Oxford, Southampton, Strathclyde, Cardiff

31. LANGUAGE-BASED STUDIES
 * Birmingham, (Byzantine studies, East European studies, English), Bristol (classics, German, Russian), Cambridge (Class. Eng. Fr. Ger. Italian, Linguistics, Spanish), Durham (class), Exeter (Ger), Hull (Ital), Leeds (drama, French, Ital, Spanish), Manchester (Span), Nott (Russ), Oxford (Class, Eng.

Fr, Ger, Ital, Philology, Span), Reading (Fr, Ital), Sussex (Ital, Fr), Warwick (French), York (Eng), Aberdeen (Fr), Edin (Eng, Fr, Ital), St Andrews (class, Russ), King's (class, Ger, Sp, Portuguese), UCL (class, Eng, Ital, Linguistics), Westfield (Sp), Essex (lang and linguistics)

A Aston, Bradford, Bristol (Eng), Durham (Ger), Exeter (Sp), Kent (Italian), Lancs (ling), Leeds (Eng), Liverpool (class, Eng, Sp), Manchester (Ger, ling), Nott (Ger, Sp), Reading (Eng), Salford, Sheffield (Sp), Sussex (Eng), Warwick (Ger), York (ling), Edin (Sp), Glasgow (Eng.

Fr) Nott (class, English, French, ling), Oxf (Russ), Reading (class, Eng, Ger), Sheff (drama, English, French, German, Ling, Russ), Southampton, class, Eng, Fr, Ger, Ling, Russ, Sussex (German Ling, Russ), Warwick (class, Eng, Ital), York (Fr, Ger), Aberdeen (Eng, Ling, Spanish), Edin (class, Ger, Ling, Russ), Glasgow (class, French, Ger, Russ), Heriot-Watt, St Andrews (Eng, Fr, Span), Stirling (Eng, Fr, Ger, Ital, Span), Bangor (class, Eng, Rus), Cardiff (class, Eng, Fr, Span), St David's (Eng, Fr, Ger), Swansea (class, Eng, Fr, Ital, Russ), Birkbeck (class, Eng, Fr, Ger, Ling, Span), King's (Fr), QMC (Eng, Fr, Ger), UCL (Fr and Span), RHBNC (class, Eng, Fr, Ital), Westfield (Fr Ger)

32. HUMANITIES
 * Bristol (Philosophy, theology), Cambridge (Archaeology), History, History of Art, Philosophy, Theology), Durham (archaeology, theology), Glasgow (History), King's (History, Philosophy, theology), RHBNC (History), UCL (Archaeology, History of Art, Philosophy), Westfield (History of Art), Essex (philosophy)

A Birmingham (History of History of Art, theology), Durham (History), UEA (History), Hull (economic and social history), Lancaster (History, Philosophy, theology), Leeds (Theology), Leicester (English, local history), Newcastle (Archaeology), Nottingham (Theology), Oxford (History of

Art), Reading (Archaeology, History), Sheffield (History), York (History), Aberdeen (History of Art), Edinburgh (Archaeology History of Art), Glasgow (Philosophy), St Andrews (History, History of Art, Philosophy), Stirling (Philosophy), Swansea (History, Philosophy), Birkbeck (History of Art, Philosophy)

A Birmingham (Archaeology, Philosophy), Bradford (Philosophy), Bristol (History, History of Art, Archaeology), Durham (Philosophy), UEA (Archaeology), Exeter (Archaeology, History, Theology), Hull (History, History of Art), Keele (Philosophy), Kent (History, Philosophy, Theology), Lancaster (Archaeology), Leeds (Archaeology), Leicester (Archaeology), Liverpool (Archaeology, History, Philosophy), Manchester (History, Philosophy, Theology), Nottingham (Archaeology, History, Philosophy), Stirling (History, Philosophy), St David's (Archaeology), Philosophy), Southampton (Archaeology, History, Philosophy), Stirling (History, Philosophy), St David's (Archaeology), Philosophy), Swansea (History, Philosophy), Westfield (History), Essex (History)

33. ACCOUNTANCY
 * Manchester, LSE
 A Bristol, Lancs
 A Kent, Southampton, Glasgow, Strathclyde

34. CREATIVE ARTS
 * Bristol (drama), Arts (music), Manchester (bridge Oxford (music), Southampton (music), King's (music), RHBNC (drama), UEA (history of art), Essex (art history and theory), Durham (music), Exeter (drama, music), Leeds (music), Manchester (music), Reading (Fine Art, Studio Art), Sussex (music), York (music), Edinburgh (music), Glasgow (drama), UCL (studio art)

A Birmingham (drama music), UEA (music), Leeds (Fine Art, studio art), Liverpool (music), Newcastle (Fine Art, studio art), Oxford (Fine Art, Studio Art), Sheffield (music), Surrey (music), Warwick (drama), Bangor (music), Cardiff (music)

Hull, Keele, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, Aberdeen, Stirling, Aberystwyth, Bangor, Swansea, Westfield

35. EDUCATION
 * Bristol, Lancaster, Leeds, Leicester, Institute of Education
 A Cambridge, Exeter, Newcastle, Sheffield, Southampton, Sussex, Warwick, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, King's (Centre for Science and Maths Education), A Bath, UEA, Loughborough, Nottingham, Glasgow, Stirling

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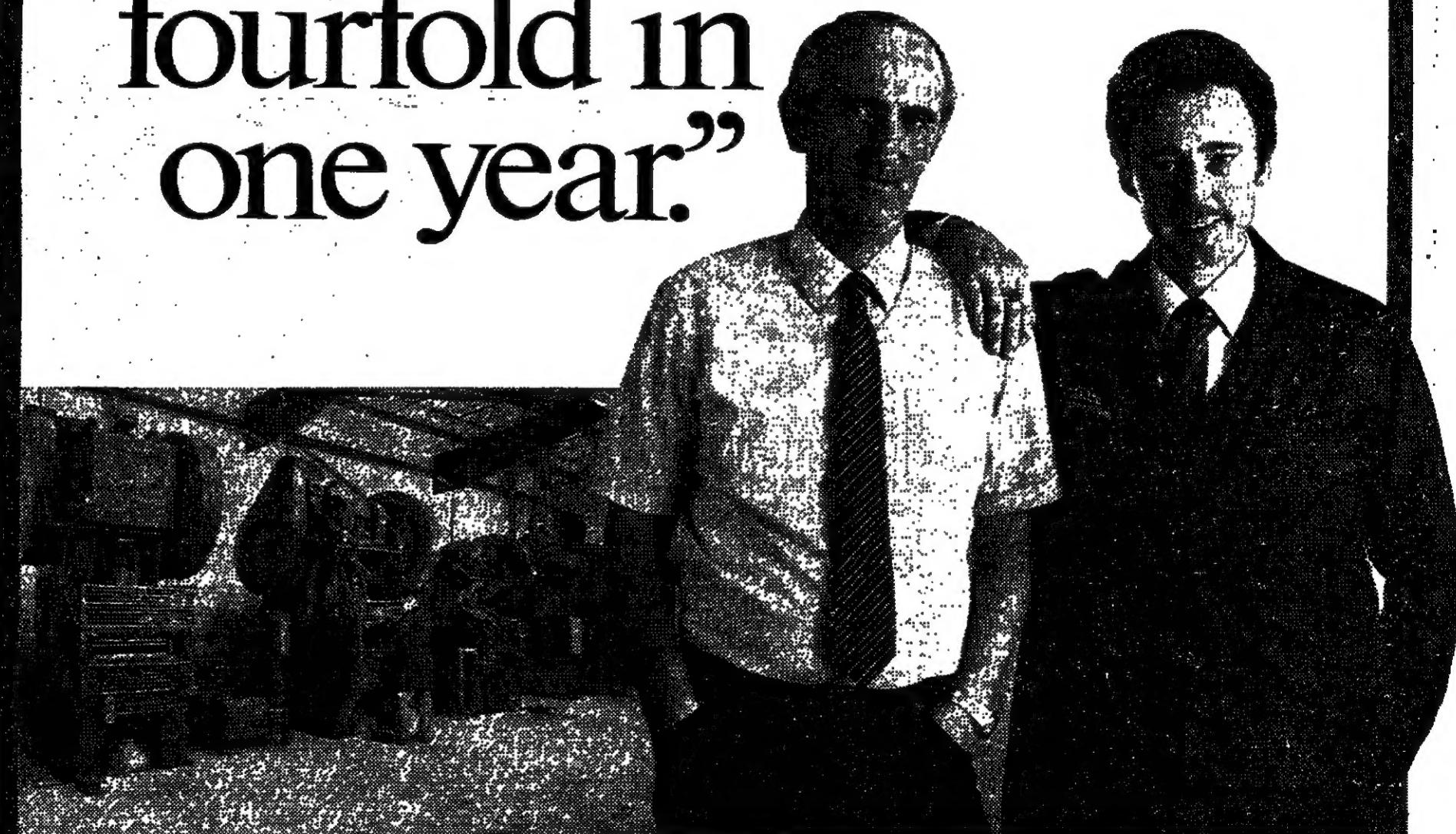
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"How Peat Marwick helped us grow fourfold in one year"



Carl Gozzett and Nevill Colgate's metal pressing works was doing nicely turning over about £300,000 a year when the big break came.

A company owned by a consortium of electronics manufacturers gave them an order for 8,000 videotape recorder covers a week.

Carl and Nevill were sure they could deliver if they could borrow £50,000 to set up an additional production line.

They knew where they could buy six second-hand presses that would meet the need perfectly.

Only one problem: their bank couldn't see its way clear to lending them the money.

They tried another bank. And another.

Finally, they went to a bank in Brighton who suggested that they talk to Peat Marwick.

We weren't immediately sure they could achieve what they thought they could with the investment they had in mind. So we called in one of our production engineers to work with our accountants on a feasibility study.

We examined their plans, checked their figures and looked at the tax implications.

We concluded they'd got it right.

We passed our view to the bank and they decided to make the loan.

The outcome was a fourfold increase

in C&N (Precision Metalwork) Ltd's business. Currently they're pressing parts for eight to ten thousand videos per week.

We have 43 offices in

The arms control controversy

Shultz and Weinberger defend Salt rejection but disagree on ABM

From Michael Binyon, Washington

The Reagan Administration has stoutly defended its rejection of the Salt 2 arms treaty, as criticism continues to mount at home and abroad.

It has also rejected any strengthening of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty if this would prevent the US developing its Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).

Both Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and Mr Casper Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, argued at the weekend that Moscow had repeatedly violated the unratified Salt 2 treaty, and dismissed Moscow's warning that it would not be bound by the treaty limits.

Mr Shultz said the Russians had already "broken out" from the missile limits, and had violated provisions on not coding missile data or deploying a second new strategic missile.

In a similar television interview, Mr Weinberger said the idea that the Russians would retaliate now was absurd: "The retaliation took place years ago."

But the two, who have clashed sharply on arms control in the past, revealed

continued differences on the ABM treaty. Neither suggested scrapping it. But Mr Weinberger dismissed out of hand the Soviet offer, reportedly made in Geneva on Thursday, to cut its offensive strategic weapons if Washington would agree not to pull out of the treaty for 15 or 20 years.

Without confirming the Soviet offer, he suggested it was simply a variation on past Soviet efforts to curtail SDI. "Extending the ABM treaty, or doing anything that would prevent our doing all of the things we need to do to develop a Strategic Defence Initiative, is something obviously we would be very much opposed to."

Asked whether he favoured continued US adherence to the treaty, widely interpreted as banning SDI deployment, he said he would like to see the US develop a thoroughly reliable SDI and deploy it.

Mr Shultz, by contrast, emphasized continued US adherence, despite alleged Soviet violations. The US should work at trying to curb the violations while keeping in

place "as much of the treaty structure as is appropriate to the circumstances."

Meanwhile, Democrats and the press have voiced strong opposition to any renunciation of the Salt agreement. Mr Dante Fascell, the Democratic chairman of the House foreign affairs committee, said a US rejection would "unravel the arms control regime of the last 15 years," giving the Russians a licence to deploy thousands of new and dangerous weapons.

Senator Albert Gore, a Tennessee Democrat, said the move "would leave arms control hanging by a thread".

The New York Times said that, as a result of the move, Mrs Thatcher and Chancellor Kohl would feel their bond to President Reagan "turning into chains". A rejection of Salt would bring the US no military benefits or help its bargaining position. While Mr Reagan used to say he was armed to negotiate, "now he's just a step away from becoming captive to those in his Administration who negotiate only to arm."

Nuclear protesters greet Czech leader

From Richard Bassett, Vienna

Mr Bobuslav Chloupek, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, faced an anti-nuclear demonstration yesterday as he began a two-day official visit to Austria.

The demonstrators were mainly students, including the five Austrians who had been briefly arrested in Prague last week for distributing anti-nuclear leaflets.

The demonstrators were angry that, despite the Chernobyl disaster, Czechoslovakia was still planning to construct a nuclear power station at Temelin, less than 40 miles from the Austrian frontier.

Mr Chloupek who is anxious to improve relations be-

tween Austria and Czechoslovakia, ignored the demonstrators' chants as he was being driven from his hotel to the Foreign Ministry for talks with Dr Leopold Graf, the Austrian Foreign Minister.

Austro-Czechoslovak relations have been dogged in recent years by a number of unpleasant border incidents, including the shooting on Austrian soil of a refugee by Czech border guards who had pursued their man into Austrian territory.

The easy exchange of contacts which exists between Austrian and Hungarian politicians is not echoed between Vienna and Prague.

Opposition paralysed, say Poles

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The arrest of the fugitive Solidarity leader, Mr Zbigniew Bujak, will paralyse the opposition to the Polish authorities, and has uncovered a cache of foreign funds, clandestine documents and modern communications equipment, according to the deputy head of the secret police in a report published yesterday.

General Henryk Dąbrowski told Communist Party delegates in Warsaw that Western intelligence organizations had "directed and inspired" Mr Bujak.

The 31-year-old underground leader, a former tractor factory worker who avoided the round-up of union activists during the martial law crackdown of 1981, "inspired the illegal publications, strikes, work stoppages and other excesses throughout the country", the general said.

"As a result of his activities many tragic events happened in our country," the phrasing suggested that Mr Bujak would be made the symbol for the whole of the underground opposition and that his trial — probably on charges of trying to overthrow the communist system by force — will become a kind of balance sheet of the sins of Solidarity.

General Dąbrowski was speaking on Saturday, though his words were only reported yesterday, some hours after the raid on the apartment used by Mr Bujak.

The raid also netted two other senior figures in the Warsaw underground leadership, the mathematician, Mr Konrad Bielinski, and Miss Ewa Kniak. This has effectively unravelled the underground's top echelons.

There was no mistaking the triumph in General Dąbrowski's report. It began, according to the Communist newspaper *Trybuna Ludu*, with the words "Today in the morning, Zbigniew Bujak — well known to you comrades — was arrested." (applause)

The operation, said the secret police officer, was carried out under the direct supervision of General Kiszczak, the Interior Minister, and would paralyse the activities of the illegal structures in Warsaw and in the whole country.

Opposition figures were dismayed by the arrest but yesterday expressed confidence that Solidarity would survive the setback.

Shin Bet fear, page 12

Leading article, Page 13

Dickens-based musical takes five Tonys



Tony acting award winners George Rose (left), Lily Tomlin, Bernadette Peters and Judd Hirsch, and, below, Bob Fosse with his choreography award.



New York — The Broadway musical based on Charles Dickens' last and unfinished novel, *The Mystery of Edwin Drood*, made its expected haul of big prizes in the Tony Awards, Broadway's annual back-slapping and sentimental celebration of itself (Trevor Fishlock writes).

The musical has been playing to full houses since it moved to Broadway in December, after its debut in the New York Shakespeare Festival during the previous summer. It won five Tony awards — for best musical, best book, best score, best musical director and best leading actors in a musical.

The composer, Rupert Holmes, took the prizes for best book and score. The show's star, George Rose, was named best actor in a musical, and Wilford Brinley best director of a musical.

There was some surprise at the success of *I'm Not Rappaport*, a sentimental comedy, which was chosen as best play. Judd Hirsch was named best actor.

John Guter's play *The House Of Blue Leaves* won four Tonys, and the 1966 show, *Sweet Charity*, won the award for best revival. Bob Fosse, *Sweet Charity*'s director, won a Tony for the choreography of his other Broadway show, *Big Deal*.

Tackling Africa's economic and political problems

Meeting of minds on helping farmers

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

The unprecedented session of the United Nations General Assembly on how to end the cycle of economic crisis and famine in Africa contained what was perhaps the first real meeting of minds between Africa and the West in the post-colonial era. But whether it presaged economic recovery for the continent remains an open question.

Verdicts on the session's fruitfulness varied from the dim view of Bob Geldof, the Live Aid organizer, to the feelings expressed by Mr Steven Lewis, the Canadian envoy, who called it "a massive vote of confidence in the future of Africa".

Diplomats said that, in theory, the document which emerged from the week-long session provides guidelines for the creation of five-year programmes which would be designed to make famines on the scale recently witnessed virtually impossible. Africa could well be on the road to self-sufficiency in ten years.

Based on the Western view that private incentives move markets, the blueprint in essence focuses on the African farmer, who, with increased revenues and the capacity for spending, should be able to pump money back into the economy and generate the funds needed for development within his country. The African plan of action has as its cornerstone the cultivation and nurturing of the private sector.

But much would depend on Africa's ability to attract outside investment, and change

'Gradual shift' by Britain

Despite the euphoria surrounding the General Assembly's programme, Mr Timothy Raison, the Minister for Overseas Development, said yesterday there would be no significant increase in British aid to Africa in the short term.

But he forecast that there would be a gradual shift in British aid from Asia, where countries like India were strengthening their economies, to Africa.

Pretoria booklet rules out talks with ANC

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The South African Government yesterday ruled out negotiations with the African National Congress (ANC), saying that "at the moment" the outlawed organization did not comply with the requirements set by Pretoria for talks.

This was stated by Mr Louis Nel, the Deputy Minister of Information and chief Government spokesman, at a press conference in Pretoria at which he launched a 42-page booklet, entitled *Talking with the ANC*, published by the Bureau for Information.

Some 70,000 copies of the booklet will be circulated to "opinion-makers" here and abroad. It quotes liberally from ANC publications and documents which it is a criminal offence to possess under South African law.

The booklet was aimed in part, Mr Nel said, at "influential people in the West (who) say we must... without further ado negotiate with the ANC".

It was also intended to explain why the Government disapproved of contacts between the ANC and private South African individuals and groups.

"The Government is concerned that the understandable desire of some South Africans for negotiations and for peace is being exploited by

the ANC to divide and confuse democratic and moderate elements within (South Africa)," Mr Nel said.

The booklet states that Pretoria will only negotiate with "those South Africans who renounce violence".

Mr Nel also stipulated that the Government would not negotiate with any member of the ANC who was also a member of the South African Communist Party.

According to the booklet, all but seven of the 30 members of the ANC's national executive committee are either members or "active supporters" of the Communist Party. The ANC's president-general in exile, Mr Oliver Tambo, is one of the few listed by Pretoria as a non-Communist.

It was "difficult to say", according to Mr Nel, whether Mr Nelson Mandela, who has been in prison since 1962, was or was not a Communist.

Pretoria, Mr Nel insisted, did not intend to "jeopardize any negotiations by the (Commonwealth) Eminent Persons Group or any other group interested in getting negotiations going". Nor did it rule out talks with "elements within the ANC who are prepared to renounce violence and negotiate for a constitutional compromise".

Left in Ecuador election lead

Quito (Reuters) — The conservative, pro-US government of President León Febres Cordero appeared to be heading for defeat in congressional elections in Ecuador.

With more than a third of the votes counted, the Information Ministry issued figures showing that opposition candidates had taken the lead over pro-government supporters.

Centre-left and Marxist parties commanded a 57.4 per cent share of the congressional ballot and centrist parties 5.2 per cent. Pro-government parties took 37.4 per cent.

The trend, if confirmed in the final results, will cost President Febres Cordero control of Congress halfway through his four-year term.

Second peak defeats team

Kathmandu (AP) — Heavy snowfall and a dwindling food supply prevented attempts by two American mountaineers, Jeff Lowe and Marc Twait, to scale the 25,649ft Mount Everest, a sister peak of Mount Everest.

Mr Twait, accompanied by a British woman climber, Alison Hargreaves, aged 24, from Matlock, had successfully scaled the nearby 22,355ft Kangtega on May 6.

Miles takes over lead

Bugojino, Yugoslavia (Reuters) — Britain's Tony Miles took the lead in the chess Grand Masters Tournament here with a sixth-round victory over Jan Timman of the Netherlands.

With 3½ points, he leads a strong international field, which includes the former Russian champions, Boris Spassky and Anatoly Karpov, by half a point.

Lethal scrap

Rabat (Reuters) — Firemen putting out a minor blaze in a Casablanca scrap merchant's yard found a dump of 70 tonnes of Second World War high explosives hidden under heaps of rusting metal.

Censure lost

Paris — The third Socialist censure motion against the French Government's Bills on the economy was defeated yesterday.

Aid for infants

Brussels — The EEC is to give \$16 million (about £11 million) in aid to Central America, including Nicaragua, in a bid to reduce infant mortality in the region.

Force head

Casteau, Belgium (AP) — Major General Franco Angioni of Italy has been named commander of Allied Command Europe's Mobile Force-Land, Nato's rapid-deployment force.

Poles defect

Munich (AP) — Ten Poles, including a teenager taking part in a weightlifting contest, and four Czechs defected in West Germany over the weekend, police said.

Young at 100

Tokyo (Reuters) — Yoshi Kamata has lost the title of Japan's oldest person after officials discovered that 10 years had been added to her life by mistake. She is only 100 years old.

Farmers in protest at nuclear leak cover-up

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

About 50 farmers arrived with their tractors yesterday outside the high temperature nuclear reactor near Hamm in Westphalia to protest at an alleged cover-up of a leak there.

The leak was on May 4, but did not become known until last Friday.

Safety at the reactor seems to be far more advanced than at Chernobyl, and no one was injured.

But in the post-Chernobyl state of West German politics, the Social Democratic (SPD) Land Government of North Rhine-Westphalia appeared anxious not to be blamed.

The centre-right federal coalition of Chancellor Kohl lost considerable support in the opinion polls a month ago for appearing not to be worried enough about the effect of radioactivity from Chernobyl on West Germany.

Egyptians to hang for forgery

Baghdad (Reuters) — Iraq has sentenced 10 Egyptians to death for forging official documents used in a currency smuggling racket.

"Iraq's revolutionary court sentenced 10 Egyptian workers to death... for forging official documents, along with illegal smuggling of currency," the Iraqi News Agency quoted the Foreign Ministry as saying yesterday.

Mr Muhammad al-Haji Hamoud, head of the ministry's legal department, said those convicted were part of a currency smuggling ring.

Egypt's Middle East News Agency said President Mubarak had telephoned President Saddam Hussein to discuss their fate, and that he had "promised to solve the problem within two days, in line with the special relations between the two peoples".

Israeli law chief opts for secrecy

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

Mr Yosef Harish, who takes over as Israel's Attorney General tomorrow, wants any future inquiry into Shin Bet, the country's intelligence agency, to be held in secret.

Yesterday he held a meeting with Mr Yitzhak Mordechai, the Justice Minister, and Mr Yitzhak Zamir, the man he is to replace. Mr Zamir has been insisting on an investigation into the part Shin Bet played in the killing of two Palestinians two years ago, and on any cover-up.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, would like to see a commission of inquiry, which could pass judgement on the political handling of the affair.

Shin Bet fear, page 12

Militia fight for camps splits Beirut allies

From Our Correspondent, Beirut

Shia Muslim militiamen, locked in fierce fighting with Palestinian guerrillas defending three refugee camps in Beirut, found themselves suddenly exposed on two new fronts yesterday, after a night of battles with Druze and Sunni Muslim groups in the streets of the Lebanese capital.

There was no official casualty report on the machine-gun and rocket-propelled grenade exchanges before midnight in four districts of west Beirut, nor was there any immediate explanation for hostilities between these ostensible allies.

What has become clear is that the campaign by the Shia Muslim Amal militia around the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra, Chatila and Bourj al-Barajneh has alienated the

powerful Sunni community and the Druze forces of Mr Walid Jumblatt's Progressive Socialist Party, both of which have been discreetly supporting the Palestinians.

The Beirut daily, *an-Nahar*, quoted militia officials as saying that 30 people had been wounded in the street battles between Amal and Sunni Muslim gunmen of the February Movement in the Barbur and Treik al-Jadeh areas. Several cars and houses were set ablaze during the fighting.

Syrian concern at the growing violence in west Beirut was made manifest yesterday by the appearance for talks in the city of Brigadier General Ghazi Kenana, the head of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon.



Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, and Mr Nabih Berri, of the Shia Muslim militia, with Brigadier Ghazi Kenana of Syrian military intelligence, meeting in Beirut yesterday.

Kurds held in torture prison

By Caroline Moorehead

A student teacher, a publisher and a former mayor have been tried, sentenced to long prison terms by military courts, and are now being held at Diyarbakir Military Prison in Turkey, where conditions are appalling and medical care non-existent.

All three are believed to have been tortured, and to have taken part in hunger strikes in protest at the torture and inhuman prison conditions.

Pasa Uzun, Recep Marasli and Mehdi Zana are Kurds. They are just three of several thousand Kurdish people, members of banned Kurdish political and cultural organisations, who have been imprisoned all over Turkey since the military coup of September 1980.

Kurds are not officially recognised by the Turkish authorities. The six million to eight million people, most of them living in the eastern provinces, who make up the Kurdish ethnic minority are forbidden to speak their own language or to celebrate any form of separate cultural identity.

The martial law imposed throughout Turkey after the coup has been lifted everywhere, except in the five eastern provinces.

Pasa Uzun, the student teacher, was a founder of the Progressive Democratic Cultural Association. Now aged



Imprisoned (left to right) Recep Marasli, publisher; Pasa Uzun, student teacher; Mehdi Zana, former mayor.

33, he was first arrested in 1979 and sentenced in May 1984, when he was given 16 years for separatist activities. He has appealed, but the appeal has not yet been heard.

Recep Marasli has had prison sentences totalling 36½ years. He is accused of having weakened national feelings and of having insulted the security forces and the memory of Ataturk, by publishing books on the history and culture of the Kurds.

Mehdi Zana, former mayor of Diyarbakir, was arrested a few days after the military coup. He has since been given several separate long prison sentences for alleged activities in connection with a Kurdish political organisation.

He is now standing trial for supposed irregularities while in office as mayor. Torture has left him deaf in one ear, and with a displaced vertebra.

Any support for the Kurds in Turkey is deemed a criminal activity.

Israil Besikci is a sociologist who has insisted in his writings that the Kurds are a separate ethnic group. Though not himself a Kurd, he is in Gaziantep special prison, serving 13 years for his public criticisms of the way Kurds are treated.

It is not only in Turkey, however, that Kurds continue to be denied their cultural identity or basic rights. Calls for "national rights" in most other countries where Kurds have sizable populations — like Iran, Iraq and Syria — frequently bring reprisals.

Kurds, with a total worldwide population of about 15 million, are the fourth most numerous people in the Middle East and remain one of the largest races to be denied an independent state.

السلامة العامة

Dissolution boycotted

Japan election call protest by Opposition

From David Watts, Tokyo

The Japanese Diet was dissolved yesterday in unprecedented circumstances, amid a boycott by the Opposition, which accused the Government of acting undemocratically.

The Diet was convened yesterday morning and quickly dissolved in order to make way for elections to the upper and lower houses on July 6.

It is the first time that Parliament has been dissolved simply for the purpose of calling an election, and the strategy of Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, was described as "outrageous" by some members of the Opposition, who boycotted the reading of the dissolution document.

Mr Nakasone told members of the Liberal Democratic Party, with a straight face: "There has been a lot of talk about simultaneous elections, but that is pure coincidence. We did not plan it that way."

Referring to the recently approved Bill providing for a fairer spread of Diet seats between urban and rural areas, Mr Nakasone said the ruling party had had no choice but to call an election right away to correct the imbalance as soon as the law was passed.

"This election is one designed to defend the constitution by correcting a major defect in the makeup of the House of Representatives."

Mr Nakasone's explanation carries little weight with many voters, who regard the constitutional question as a fig leaf for Mr Nakasone's political

ambitions for himself and for his party.

Mr Masashi Ishibashi, leader of the largest Opposition grouping, the Socialist Party, said the Diet had been dissolved "in an unprecedented and inconceivable way."

"Mr Nakasone has proved himself to be nothing but one big liar. I trust, however, that the voters will duly punish him for his double talk."

Mr Ishibashi, like other Opposition leaders, is concerned that if the voters respond to Mr Nakasone's high personal standing and give the LDP a solid victory, it would most probably clear the way for an unprecedented third term as Prime Minister for Mr Nakasone.

He wants to establish a firmer base for the LDP in the Diet after the poor election results of 1983.

The number of LDP members slipped from 286 in the 511-seat House to 250, and the party has since had to rely on a coalition with the New Liberal Club, which has eight seats, to retain power.

Mr Nakasone hopes not only to eliminate that dependence, but to get a majority in the House and strengthen the size of his own small faction within the LDP.

State of the parties at dissolution: LDP, 250 seats; Socialists, 112; Komeito (Clean Government Party), 58; Democratic Socialists, 38; Communist Party, 26; New Liberal Club, 8; United Social Democratic Party, 3 and Independents 16, making a total of 511. A seat revision means the House will have 512 seats being contested next month.

Court calls Harare to account

From Jan Raath, Harare

A judge has given Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs until tomorrow to satisfy the High Court that it has cogent reasons for detaining the head of a local human rights organization.

Mr Nicholas Ndebele, the director of the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe, was arrested under indefinite detention orders on May 22. He was officially told of the reasons for his detention on Friday night last week.

Signed by Mr Enos Nkala, the Minister of Home Affairs, the reasons state that Mr Ndebele had contacts with "enemy countries", to which he had supplied information on the "security situation of Zimbabwe". They also alleged he was "intercepted" while trying to photograph "protected areas".

Lawyers argued that the reasons were so vague as to prevent Mr Ndebele from defending himself.

Mr Justice Fergus Blackie ordered the state to produce Mr Ndebele in court tomorrow, and to furnish "proper reasons" for his detention.

Angolans launch big offensive

Lisbon (AFP) — Angolan government troops and their Cuban allies, totalling some 20,000 men, have begun their expected dry-season offensive against the Unita insurgents, a rebel communiqué said yesterday.

The guerrillas were prepared for the attack "thanks to the new equipment which has strengthened our anti-aircraft and anti-tank capabilities," the communiqué said.

This was an apparent confirmation of reports that Unita had recently received clandestine shipments of military aid from the US.

The communiqué added that the attack had been launched along three axes against Unita-held areas in Angola's eastern-central area.

The Angolan government and Cuban forces consisted of 19 brigades, backed up by armoured vehicles and helicopters, according to the communiqué.

● Lusaka: Thousands of refugees have fled into Zambia from renewed heavy fighting between government forces and insurgents in neighbouring Angola and Mozambique, Zambia's Commissioner for Refugees, Mr Musyami Simumba, said yesterday (AP reports).

Barcelona reconstruction

Mies masterpiece building unveiled

From Richard Wigg, Barcelona

A building designed by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, the German-American architect, which has become legendary as a masterpiece of modern architecture, was unveiled here officially yesterday, more than 50 years after it was created.

It is a permanent reconstruction of Mies's German Pavilion, originally created for Barcelona's 1929 World Fair as the contribution of the Weimar Republic, and destined to have an even shorter life than its sponsors. When the exhibition ended, Mies's temporary structure was dismantled.

Inside the pavilion had been one of the most famous examples of modern furniture, the Barcelona Chair.

Timed for the 100th anniversary celebrations of the architect's birth this year, the reconstruction on the original site of Barcelona's trade fair, below Montjuïc, was unveiled in the presence of Mies's daughter, Georgina.

The reconstruction of a brilliant structure of marble, oyster, chrome and glass surfaces, with two ornamental pools and a sculpture, not to mention the furniture, has called for a great deal of patience.

Back in the 1950s, when the Franco regime still kept Spain isolated from the world and modern art, a group of young Barcelona architects revived memories of this outstanding building in their city. Led by Señor Oriol Bohigas, a leading

Catalan architect, they approached Mies, who approved the idea of rebuilding his pavilion.

But it was not until December 1984 that work could begin. Professor Ignasi Solà Morales, of Barcelona's School of Architecture, said that the £570,000 required for the project was obtained by contributions from West German, US and Spanish companies and institutions.

The marble and oyster from quarries in Italy and North Africa were located, but adaptations for a permanent structure with lighting, air conditioning and heating facilities had to be provided.

Barcelona City Council will use the pavilion as a show-place for official receptions. This will in effect answer the question King Alfonso XIII is said to have put to the German architect when he opened the 1929 fair and was puzzled by the ultra-modern building: "But what is this for?"

Mies chose the site with the greatest care, and this has now caused a serious problem.

In 1929 the architect exploited, as a setting, the gardens laid out before his building. But in those gardens in the 1960s Spain's National Industries Institute built itself massive reinforced concrete showrooms, an awful reminder of the architectural taste of the Franco regime.

The pavilion architects have demanded the removal of the concrete "monstrosity".



About 5,000 Hasidic Jews protesting outside the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York against suggestive swimming costume advertisements in Jerusalem. They claim that orthodox Jews are being persecuted in Israel by exposure to such material.

Tuvalu to cut powers of Governor-General

Funafuti, Tuvalu (Reuters) — Tuvalu says it will modify its eight-year-old constitution to restrict the powers of the Governor-General, who represents the Queen as head of this small central Pacific nation.

The Tuvalu Information Office said in its latest newsletter that the Governor-General would lose his authority to reject the advice of the Government in power.

But the Queen would be confirmed as the monarch of Tuvalu, a group of eight atolls formerly known as Ellice Islands. The country, with a population of 8,000, gained independence from Britain in 1978.

The new constitution would enshrine the "principles of Christianity, local custom, tradition and the rule of law", according to the newsletter.

Athens told to restore its Truman statue

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The Greek Government yesterday reversed a decision by the left-wing Athens City Council and announced that the statue of President Truman, blown off its pedestal by terrorists last March, would after all be repaired at public expense and re-erected.

The council ruled in April that the damaged statue

should be permanently removed from Athens because its presence "offended the sentiments of the Greek people".

The 10ft bronze statue was erected 23 years ago by Greek-Americans in gratitude to President Truman for helping Greece to defeat a Communist coup after the war.

President invites Salvador rebels to resume talks

San Salvador (Reuters) — President Duarte of El Salvador has invited leaders of the left-wing Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) to join a third round of talks aimed at ending the six-year-old civil war.

In a televised address marking the start of his third year in office, Señor Duarte said the meeting could take place in late July or early August. It would break an 18-month impasse which began when the last round, in November 1984, broke up with each side accusing the other of insincerity. The first round of negotiations was in October 1984.

"I want to end the war," Señor Duarte said. "I am going to make a new effort, and in this spirit convene a third round of talks — without arms — to take place in national territory in late July or August."

The President's announcement marked a departure from a regional peace proposal he made last March, calling for talks with the guerrillas to be linked to simultaneous negotiations between Nicaragua and anti-Sandinista rebels backed by the United States. Nicaragua rejected the plan outright.

Political observers believed that Señor Duarte agreed to renew the dialogue as a means of relieving political pressures on him, exacerbated by the

prolonged war and El Salvador's troubled economy.

The first sign that a new round of talks was in the offing came in late April when Señor Duarte sent his closest political adviser, the Minister of Communications, Señor Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, to meet rebel political leaders in Peru. No progress was reported in those talks, sponsored by the President of Peru, Señor Alan García. But Señor Rey Prendes later said that the meeting was a "positive development" towards a new round of negotiations.

Señor Duarte thanked the Archbishop of San Salvador, Mr Arturo Rivera y Damas, for his help in mediating between the FMLN and the Government to arrange the new meeting, but he did not say if the FMLN had agreed to attend.

The Archbishop was prevented from delivering his weekly Sunday homily at San Salvador's Metropolitan Church because the doors were blocked by women members of a church-supported human rights group, Comadres, the Committee of Mothers of Imprisoned and Missing Persons.

They vowed to remain inside the church until police released nine human rights activists arrested in late May on suspicion of collaborating with the FMLN.

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Norfolk
Police Authority

Riot police
pro-veg
outside

Any letter
for Editor

25/6/86

Work starts on constitution

Riot police break up pro-Marcos camp outside Parliament

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Philippine riot police firing teargas and swinging truncheons drove 3,000 anti-government protesters from their overnight camp outside the National Assembly before dawn yesterday, several hours before President Aquino arrived and told a government panel to draw up a new constitution.

"Please be quick," Mrs Aquino told 48 members of the commission she appointed last week to draft a new constitution within three months.

"You know that our whole nation is eager for a new constitution and the subsequent elections as soon as possible," she said in a six-minute speech at the opening session of the commission.

The panel is expected to endorse a return to the US-style presidential system, which was abolished by the 1973 martial law constitution used by former President Marcos to consolidate his dictatorial powers.

Mrs Aquino spoke five hours after the demonstrators, supporters of Mr Marcos, were driven from the grounds

of the National Assembly, where they tried to picket the proceedings.

They were among an estimated 40,000 Marcos loyalists who demonstrated in Manila on Sunday in the biggest show of support for the deposed leader since he was ousted on February 25 in a civilian-backed military revolt. He is now living in exile in Hawaii.

A core group of several hundred Marcos loyalists headed the rally. They had started their so-called "freedom march" 17 days earlier in the ex-president's home province, Ilocos Norte, and were joined at intervals by hundreds of others along the 240-mile route.

Thousands of supporters on buses met them on the city's outskirts to join the last leg of the march.

Police suspect that well-paid agitators are behind the increasingly regular pro-Marcos rallies, which offer 100-peso (£3.30) daily hand-outs to unemployed Filipinos.

According to military intelligence agents, special couriers regularly return from Hawaii with money, instructions and

tape-recorded messages of solidarity from Mr Marcos, who makes regular morale-boosting telephone calls to sympathetic commentators on Manila's phone-in radio shows, and keeps in touch with former colleagues.

Diehard supporters of the 68-year-old Mr Marcos predict a political comeback for the former president.

Although the once all-powerful political party of Mr Marcos, the KBL, has split into three factions, many of the most senior officials in the previous Government remain loyal to the former president.

At least six pro-Marcos generals remain under military detention and more than 300 soldiers, many of them assigned to the immensely loyal Presidential Security Command, are officially listed as absent without leave.

These soldiers could be linked to unverified reports from Mr Marcos's northern stronghold that emergency arms caches have been stockpiled to supply small units of trained partisans to fight the armed forces.



Carlos Yari (left) and Alex Alboferra, both sentenced to death in the Philippines, peer through the gates of a Manila military prison where they face a firing squad. Yari, aged 32, a suspected communist rebel, said that he and eight other convicted inmates were to start a hunger strike yesterday in a bid to force President Aquino to release some other political prisoners.

Call to speed up M15 book hearing

From Stephen Taylor, Sydney

The British Government maintains that all but three chapters of an 18-chapter secret manuscript written by a former M15 officer contain classified material which ought not to be published in Australia, the New South Wales Supreme Court was told yesterday.

But the Government has declined to be explicit about what it objects to in the memoirs of Mr Peter Wright,

the former officer, now in the possession of Heinemann Publishers Australia.

Mr William Caldwell, appearing for the British Government, said that in addition to the three chapters "the odd sentence" might be picked out as unobjectionable, but it was the plaintiffs' case that "substantially all the information in the manuscript" was still bound by Mr Wright's duty of confidence to the Crown and was not in the public domain.

Both Heinemann and Mr Wright, who now lives in

Tasmania, gave an undertaking in September not to disclose the contents of the 100,000-word manuscript, pending the outcome of an application by Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General.

The matter has still not been set down for hearing, and Mr Justice Powell and Mr Malcolm Turnbull, counsel for Heinemann and Mr Wright, yesterday argued that proceedings be speeded up.

Mr Turnbull said the issues included a serious restraint of free speech. The British Gov-

ernment had no real desire to bring the matter to trial.

Mr Turnbull said the assertion by the British Government that all but three chapters breached Mr Wright's duty of confidence was not enough to support its case.

The defendants had submitted a 25-page outline on what material was already in the public domain, having been canvassed in the media or published in books.

The hearing was adjourned until June 24.

Singapore protest at law to limit press

From M G G Pillai, Kuala Lumpur

Singapore lawyers are protesting about a proposed law that would give the Government powers to ban or control the circulation of any newspaper or magazine that it felt had meddled in local politics.

Those breaching its provisions could be fined up to Singapore \$10,000 (about £3,000) and sentenced to two years' imprisonment, with no right of appeal.

The Newspapers and Printing Presses (Amendment) Bill, now before Parliament, was conceived last year amid government irritation at Hong Kong-based newspapers and magazines which circulate in Singapore, such as the *Far Eastern Economic Review* and *The Asian Wall Street Journal*. The Government objected to their writing about local issues.

The Law Society said the new law was unnecessary. Singapore's existing laws could already deal with these newspapers and magazines, said Mr Francis Seow, its president.

Mr Wong Kan Seng, the acting Community Minister, accused the Law Society at the weekend of being a pressure group, and of telling the Government how to do its job.

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Peking tour woos East Europeans

From a Correspondent, Peking

The current visit to East Germany and Hungary by China's Foreign Minister, Mr Wu Xueqian, is the first to Eastern Europe in 34 years by a high-ranking Chinese official.

The last Chinese foreign minister to visit the two Eastern bloc nations was the late Chou En-lai, in 1954.

Mr Wu was going to Hungary yesterday from East Germany, where he spent three days talking with government and party officials. This week the Chinese Foreign Minister is expected to wind up his nine-nation tour, which has also taken him to Finland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Luxembourg and Ireland.

Relations between the Warsaw Pact countries and China became strained after the Sino-Soviet split in 1960, although diplomatic ties were never formally suspended.

China and the Soviet Union continue to eye each other warily. China cites three obstacles to the resumption of friendly political relations: Soviet support for the Vietnamese Heng Samrin regime in Cambodia; the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the maintenance of 50 Soviet divisions on the Siberia-Manchuria border.

But relations between China and East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria have steadily im-

proved. Visits of vice-foreign ministers have been exchanged.

Last year China signed five-year trade agreements and established bilateral committees on trade and on economic, scientific and technological co-operation with each of the five countries.

In 1985 trade between China and the five Eastern bloc nations was worth \$1.54 billion (£1 billion).

China's Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Qian Qichen, said last week: "The development of relations between China and East European countries is in the fundamental interests of their peoples and is conducive to world peace."

But Western diplomats suggested that a primary purpose of Mr Wu's visit may be to irritate the Soviet Union and underscore China's independence in foreign affairs.

The Chinese have said that they would welcome the re-establishment of links between the Communist parties of China and East Germany, which were severed in the 1960s after the Soviet Union broke off relations with China.

A Soviet official in Peking said last week that the Soviet Union "welcomes such overtures" and does not perceive Mr Wu's visit as a threat to relations between the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact nations.

Chinese campus riots reflect culture clash

Peking (Renter) — Campus clashes between Chinese and foreign students in the past 10 days have been caused by cultural differences and frustrations that can easily explode into violence, Western diplomats said yesterday.

Foreign students said Chinese racism was often at the heart of clashes such as the one on May 24 when 500 Chinese students at Tianjin University besieged 28 foreigners, mainly Africans, for five hours in a dining hall after a dance.

University officials have said seven Chinese students were hurt in an attack by African students. The Africans and other foreigners present have denied there was any attack.

"Racism is very strong here," one European student said. "The Chinese have very clichéd views that stereotype other nations, and blacks everywhere tend to suffer prejudice."

"There is very, very little contact, and very few friendships between Chinese and African students."

There have been a number of incidents involving Chinese and foreign students in recent

years and several blacks have said they knew of assaults by Chinese students.

In Shanghai in 1979, 24 Chinese and 18 foreigners were injured in a dormitory fight.

Witnesses said about 150 Chinese students surrounded foreigners' quarters at Nankai University adjacent to Tianjin University on Friday but officials dispersed them quickly.

Low music and the presence of Chinese women at foreign parties are often blamed for friction, foreign students say.

Diplomats said some foreign students failed to adapt to Chinese culture and became resentful and anti-Chinese during years of study in China.

African students, some of whom were involved in the trouble in the eastern city of Tianjin, said they often suffered from racial prejudice.

"The Chinese say we are uncultured," one said. "They don't understand us."

During the May 24 siege, one Chinese student shouted at a university official: "We are Chinese, but they don't respect us. The foreigners have dances and can make noise while we try to study or sleep."

Hawke delays summit

Sydney — The Australian Government has postponed its so-called economic summit with trade unions and business, scheduled for Thursday until next month. Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, announced yesterday (Stephen Taylor writes).

He indicated that the delay was to allow the arbitration commission first to deliver its judgment on the national wage case. But Mr Hawke said he would broadcast to the nation on economic policy next week so that the commission, the central wage-fixing

mechanism, would know the Government's thinking before making its decision.

Economic policy, which includes a wages and prices accord with the unions, is under review following a poor performance by exports, despite the decline in the value of the dollar.

Mr Paul Keating, the Treasurer, caused a sensation last month by warning Australians that they were living beyond their means, and that unless the trade deficit was controlled the country would become a "banana republic".

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BP Britain at its best.

Cash is the key to fighting the US presidential election: Michael Binyon explains why and eyes the Democratic hopefuls

Slender means equal fat chance

Money is the key to, and bane of, American elections. As the presidential campaign has grown longer, brasher, more dependent on the media, so the costs have risen inexorably: chartered planes, television spots, convention centres, campaign staff have all had to be paid for.

No one, not even an incumbent President, can run unless he first fills his war chest. Big donors have assumed increasing importance, to be rewarded with ambassadorships and patronage by the successful candidate. The potential for abuse grew until the scandal of the Nixon era — Watergate and laundromats for CREEP (the Campaign To Re-elect the President) — spurred moves for real reforms, for federal financing and accountable campaign contributions.

The new system, with its Political Action Committees (PACs) to support individual candidates, seems to have worked fairly well over the past decade but still plays a vital role. And as the 1988 campaign gets underway, candidates are quietly building up formidable fighting funds, while others are struggling to pay off old debts — most notably Gary Hart, who still owes more than \$3 million.

The key to establishing an early lead is for a candidate to set up his own PAC. This committee exists

George Bush has amassed \$5.4 million in eleven months

officially to help like-minded candidates to get elected and further general political aims, with personnel such as "Campaign Manager" or an "Effective Government Committee".

But the PAC also directly benefits the potential presidential candidate. It allows him to give cheques to other politicians, it pays for his travel until he formally announces his candidacy. And it finances expensive direct-mail prospecting for the donors he needs to receive federal matching funds in the presidential primaries. Under the present law, to get these funds a presidential candidate must raise \$5,000 in contributions no greater than \$250 each in 20 states. For candidates who qualify, the government matches only the first \$250 of any contribution, so three \$250 donors are worth more than one \$1,000 donor. And a PAC can build up a network of small donors and give the list to the campaign headquarters later.

Using a PAC to finance early presidential activities has two big advantages: contributors can give no more than \$1,000 to a campaign committee, but they can give \$5,000 a year to a PAC. And expenditures by the PAC do not count towards the overall primary spending limits or the ceiling in individual states.

Some Republican presidential candidates are now raising money at a furious rate. Vice-President George Bush's PAC has amassed \$5.4 million in just 11 months, allowing him to set up a full-scale operation, with 15 phone lines,

computers and 32 staff members. It can afford — and probably feels obliged — to make contributions to other Republican congressmen standing for election this year in order to secure their support for Bush later on.

Jack Kemp, a congressman from upstate New York, is spending heavily to increase his list of donors from 70,000 to 100,000 by the end of this year. He is bringing in a lot of cash in the process — about \$1.3 million last year — but at a high cost: his PAC is now heavily overdrawn. But Kemp has shown his fund-raising muscle. At one dinner in New York last October for his congressional campaign, he raised more than \$1.2 million.

Howard Baker, a former Senate majority leader, had a balance of \$575,644 at the end of March, all of which his PAC was going to contribute to senate Republicans and Republican challengers standing this year. Senator Robert Dole's PAC had some \$411,942 by February, and most of this will clearly be spent on financing his own senate re-election campaign.

Among the Democrats, the largest PAC by far belongs to Senator Edward Kennedy. His "Fund For A Democratic Majority" occupies an entire town house near the Capitol, employs a staff of nine and raised some \$1.4 million by the end of 1985. Kennedy has put himself firmly out of the race, so the money will go to candidates he supports, including presumably a nephew and niece — a not inconsiderable leg-up.

The difficulty of getting money for lesser known candidates is shown by the attempt of Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona to set up a PAC to bring him political friends and lists of donors. So far it has done little of either. Instead his limited funds will probably be used to win him allies by contributing to another candidate.

Richard Gebhardt's "Effective Government Committee" hopes to raise \$1 million by the autumn.

Democrats are ready to dig deep into their wallets

but will have to spend heavily to support his travel and activities beyond Washington, where he is virtually unknown.

One of the leading Democratic candidates, Gary Hart, does not have a PAC, but is pursuing the same activities as others. He is handicapped by a huge debt from 1984 — \$600,000 owed to banks, and about \$2.8 million to other suppliers. His direct-mail solicitations are intended to reduce that debt. He is travelling extensively and appearing at fund raising events for other candidates.

The long list of potential Democratic candidates includes such front runners as Mario Cuomo, who has not yet established a PAC or such visible steps to fill his war chest. But already their supporters are ready in a way only possible in America, to dig deep into their wallets for them.



SENATOR GARY HART — THE OLD NEW FACE

Gary Hart, the Colorado senator whose spectacular challenge to Walter Mondale in 1984 quickly established him as the leader of a new breed of Democrats, has two formidable hurdles in a second race for nomination. He is now the front runner without that element of surprise and both his style and ideas are no longer new. In the past four years others have begun to question the traditional belief in "Big Government" and ties to trade unions. And Hart is under pressure to show that his style was not simply a modish creation of the media, a handwoven for the Yuppies to follow.

Always an enigmatic figure, even he has questioned his own commitment to politics (he still muses about retiring to Ireland to write books), and he has yet to make it clear exactly what he stands for. But in the past four years he has certainly emerged as a weightier, more mature politician than the young flashy figure of 1984. He has established local organizations of supporters, especially in California, who have sponsored seminars on the issues and ideas he raised. He has travelled widely, speaking of a "new idealism based on true patriotism" and telling Democrats "the party of change must change".

He has been specific and often controversial on important issues, deploring the rush to protectionism, calling for more capital for new and small businesses, propos-



ing a "neutral and verifiable" moratorium between the US and the Soviet Union in the development of nuclear weapons.

There will probably not be a "new Hart" as there was a "new Nixon" in 1967. But it will be harder to ask of him that devastating Mondale campaign question "where is the beef?"

Hart has also made efforts to consolidate his place within the traditional framework of the party. He has toned down attacks on "special interest" he has tried to make his peace with the unions. Although he has decided not to stand again as senator he has recently played a large role in the senate. He has rarely missed an important vote and has been a central figure in the Democrats' attempt to provide an alternative to the Reagan budget.

Inevitably, however, Hart is now seen as the old new face. Although only 49, he faces competition from

fresh, younger contenders. And as front runner, he will have to live up to expectations right from the start, spending more and campaigning longer just to stay in front. Here he is severely handicapped by still crippling debts which he must first pay off. He has been criticized for refusing to accept money from a political action committee in 1984 and for not making enough personal effort to pay off the debts since then. It was probably sensible to pass up a simultaneous expensive campaign for re-election as senator — a campaign whose outcome was by no means certain, given some resentment in Colorado at the preoccupation of his present aspirations.

However, Hart has one inestimable advantage: he has run before. The stresses of a presidential campaign are not to be underestimated. Hart knows better than other Democratic contenders what to expect, what to avoid, and how to fashion his strategy. The press has already raised over his background and made much of his change of name from Hartpence to Hart and his incorrect reporting of his age. He knows the importance of an early lead, and though not yet a declared candidate, has visited more than half the state in the past year. As the elder statesman of the new generation he may well attract the traditional element in the party this time. He needs to do so if he is to be more than just an alternative to Mondale.

RISING DEMOCRATIC STARS

The number of potential Democratic candidates is often large, and this time there are so many dark horses that the shape of the race is still unclear. Most of them are new-generation centrists weary of old attitudes and special interests, eager to be seen as fresh faces with proven experience.

Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona is an attractive candidate because of his forceful intelligence, his clear articulation of the issues in his writings and his unorthodox ideas on social services and the role of government. He wants to expand Medicaid to provide health coverage for every woman and child below the poverty line, but supports a means test for other programmes. On other issues he is an avid environmentalist, opposes protectionism and is a sharp critic of Reagan's policy on Central America. His weaknesses are his perceived intellectual aloofness, poor speaking style and lack of national exposure. And in too many ways he looks like another Jimmy Carter — a bright conservative governor, who is an outsider to national Democratic politics.

Charles Robb, the former governor of Virginia and son-in-law of Lyndon B. Johnson, has been a successful governor, reinvigorating a tired conservative state and doing much for civil rights, but he is too little known.

Representative Richard Gephardt of Missouri, aged 44, is active on Capitol Hill as well as

throughout the country. He is chairman of the House Democratic Caucus and a senior member of the Ways and Means Committee. He combines originality of mind with great legislative skill, and like many new Democrats, he is more interested in creating wealth than redistributing it. His moves this time may only foreshadow a stronger run at the presidency later on.

Two senators from Delaware, Joseph Biden and Bill Bradley, are also tipped to run, and could do well. Bradley is a good example of the highly qualified younger Democrats who have made their mark with original economic thinking and are now rising fast in Congress. He has worked closely with Republicans on tax reforms and with Gephardt proposed a "fair tax" bill, a precursor of Reagan's own reform.

The 44-year-old Biden is the youngest of the new generation of contenders. Elected senator at only 29, he is rash and aggressive, unabashed of his own ambitions and quick to detect the mood of the country on any issue. He is on the foreign relations committee and a child of the era — sceptical of American military involvement abroad, and critical of many US allies (and an opponent of the new British-US extradition treaty aimed at the IRA).

Biden could be the Gary Hart of 1988 — new and attractive but a figure whose undoubted political talents are as yet untested.

GOVERNOR MARIO CUOMO

One riveting speech to the San Francisco Democratic Convention was all it took to establish Mario Cuomo overnight as a man of national political importance and a likely presidential candidate.

The governors of the big American states have always had clout. But Cuomo, the present governor of New York, a man little known, only five years ago, has quickly established himself as a person of considerable substance in the Democratic party: a compassionate but tough articulator at a time when the conservative wave has discredited many deep seated Democratic beliefs.

Cuomo seems able to straddle the conflicting currents in the party. A brilliant orator, he is a fiscal conservative, a strong supporter of American national interests, and a modern liberal, sensitive to the interests of the poor and minority groups.

His biggest problem, however, is that he is very much a creature of New York and a most eloquent spokesman for its old fashioned, welfare-state politics. More than any other US politician, Cuomo has stayed rooted to a single place. Except for one season as a 19-year-old baseball player in Georgia, he has spent all of his 53 years within 150 miles of his Queens birthplace. Of his first visit to Washington a few years ago a colleague remarked "It was almost a foreign place to him".

This insularity, reinforced by his distrust of outside political



advisors, apart from his own son Andrew, accounts for some of his sharp but potentially dangerous off-the-cuff remarks. In one gaffe he reacted emotionally to suggestions that Italian-Americans could not become President.

But Cuomo is moving fast to broaden his experience. He is greatly in demand as a speaker throughout the country and has been briefing himself on such national issues as defence. He has just announced he will run again as governor. It is a good forum from which to launch a presidential campaign — with guaranteed attention from the media.

His outspokenness may get him into trouble, but his many admirers see in him the moral passion, substance and candour which they feel a credible candidate must have to turn back the conservative-republican tide. He has recently hinted he can be persuaded to run, after all.

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Waging war on the wildlife smugglers

Two recent court cases represented a watershed in attempts by Customs and Excise and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds to stop international trading in birds of prey and their eggs.

Both were brought under legislation to protect endangered species, both defendants could have been jailed, but both were given fines — £500 and £600. "There is a degree of feeling here that the fines were much too lenient", said Mr Richard Porter, head of the RSPB's species protection department. "We are after all talking about people who stand to make a hell of a lot of money out of this trade."

"This sort of thing is more common than most people think, and a few really tough sentences, even to the point of prison terms, would go a long way to stopping it. These fines are nothing compared to the profits being made."

The first case involved the import of nine African eagles' eggs: a man was fined for keeping the eggs after a second charge of conspiracy to smuggle them was dropped. The second concerned smuggling peregrine falcon eggs out of the country. In both cases

further investigations are under way into what Customs and Excise and the RSPB suspect might be birds-nesting on an intercontinental scale with huge rewards.

A third case involving 28 lesser falcon eggs is expected to be tried in the next few weeks.

The African eagles which have now been taken from the eggs could fetch £4,000 each. Birds of prey from Africa, the Arctic, North and South America and Europe are in great demand. A peregrine falcon could fetch as much as £25,000 in Saudi Arabia, a gyrfalcon £20,000 here — and if the market for a particular bird is not here, a peregrine is often the airline crossroads. The international trade in endangered species of animals and plants has become an increasing problem for Customs and Excise.

"It is impossible to estimate the extent of the trade", says Richard Porter, head of the species protection department of the RSPB. "I suspect that a lot of birds travel about in private planes and under diplomatic immunity." He has seen parrots stuffed into cardboard poster tubes and car panels, buzzards trussed with sticky tape, and a peregrine boxed with a live pigeon which was supposed to be its ration for the journey east.

But birds of prey are only at the top end of a huge list running into hundreds of thousands of animals and plants, their parts and by-products, which is kept in a constantly updated file at the elbows of UK Customs officials. For some, import and export are strictly forbidden; for others the Department of the Environment can issue licences for a legitimate controlled trade; all are potential contraband.

Britain is tougher than most



Seized by Customs: stuffed bird and mongoose with a snake

other signatories of the 1973 Washington Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) as regards what it counts as being in need of protection. As well as creatures in imminent danger of extinction like types of turtles and whales — and if you think you cannot smuggle a

A python was sent through the post

whale, it has been tried — there are less imperilled but still vulnerable species such as the lynx.

Britain has added a further 2,000 plants and animals (such as ostriches) to the CITES list as needing to be protected under the 1976 Endangered Species Act. This has since been strengthened to include, for instance, zebra skins, and a 1984 EEC ruling pledged collective adherence to CITES.

avivaries. But souvenirs like crocodile-head ashtrays, tiger-skin coats, ivory carvings, watchstraps, handbags, shoes, stuffed mongooses fighting stuffed cobras and even a kangaroo-skin postcard, are left with Customs and used in demonstrations and displays in a growing campaign to make people aware of the rules.

Organizations like the RSPCA and RSPB are constantly on hand to identify seized animals and the 4,000-strong Fauna and Flora Preservation Society work closely with the DoE and Customs. It mounted a permanent showcase at Luton Airport to help travellers identify what they could and could not bring back, and is negotiating with the British Airports Authority for permission to do the same at the other international airports.

"The trouble is the airports want a fee for the space", says John Burton, the society's secretary.

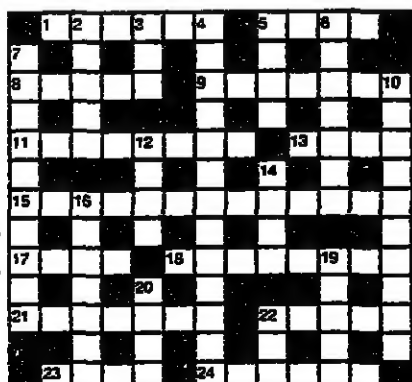
"The poster campaign against rabies seems to me to have been very effective", he says. "And I would like to see similar posters about the endangered species at all ports and airports." Even the postal service has to be watched. Live reptiles (some of them poisonous) have been found in parcels, and on one occasion even a python was wrapped up.

More countries are accepting CITES and there are now 90 signatories. But what frightens the conservationists is the EEC dream of scrapping trade barriers in the Community altogether. "That will mean no customs control at all", says Mr Burton. "And when that happens, who knows what the consequences will be to endangered wildlife?"

Simon Tait

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 966

ACROSS
1 Moulding mixture (6)
5 Run wildly (4)
6 Planetary circuit (5)
9 Uncovered (7)
11 Investigate (8)
13 Up on (4)
15 Clumsy (8,5)
17 Give off (4)
18 Music texts (8)
21 Impose obedience (7)
22 Work spell (5)
23 Insult deliberately (4)
24 Pill (6)



DOWN
2 Pipes (5)
3 Baby bed (3)
4 Cocksure (13)
5 Wishful expectation (4)
6 Rice dish (7)
7 Superficial writing (10)

SOLUTION TO NO 965

ACROSS: 1 Wench 4 Quantum 8 Elver 9 Insect 10 Turnip 11 Aster 13 Court de grace 17 Kite 18 Spiffing 21 Liqueur 22 Lizard 23 Blessed 24 Greed
DOWN: 2 Wreath 3 Never 3 Horrope 4 Quick-tempered 5 Aps 6 Traffic 7 Trolling 14 Oblique 15 Skyball 16 Aghast 19 Indre 20 Mess

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Racing up to the occasion

Royal Ascot is only two weeks away, and the fashions are already in flower. The best petal work is in black and white; the hats are surreal



Sex and the singles girls

Ted Tinling is Wimbledon's all-time fashion champ. Now his provocative sports designs are going on display for students and spectators alike

Ted Tinling held up 12 square inches of sturdy rayon jersey edged with crochet lace. Impossible to believe from a distance of 40 years that these were Gussie's famous frills, that scandalized the tennis establishment and expelled Tinling from Wimbledon's charmed circle.

"They allegedly led the eye to the sexual area", says Tinling, to explain this brief part of tennis history.

Tinling is in town to prepare for the study day he will present at the Victoria & Albert Museum for students later this month. At the same time, Ted Tinling's most emotive dresses in more than 40 years of sports designing will go on show. Kay Stammers' pastel pink dress challenging whites in 1941; Brazilian Maria Bueno's exotically decorated "Cleopatra" embroidery; Billie Jean King's ritzy glitter, bringing sparkle to the court in 1973; Virginia Wade's triumphant Jubilee year dress trimmed with orchid pink.

Tinling is a 75-year-old romantic whose current passion is skating star Jayne Torvill, whom he describes as "a symbol of graciousness and beauty. She illustrates what I am trying to do. I do not see sports stars as athletes. That does not suggest grace or femininity."

Behind Tinling's extravagance is an understanding of couture techniques that was his career starting point, and a willingness to experiment with modern materials. He will talk about this aspect of his work to the students at the Victoria & Albert Museum, who will see 200 slides as well as Gussie Moran's rayon jersey knit dress, which outlined the body and increased the scandal surrounding her.

Sex and the singles girl is a thread that runs through Ted Tinling's designs. His heroine was Suzanne Lenglen, the first woman tennis player to free the body and the legs.

"She wore pure silk dresses which had men drooling and women vomiting with horror", he says.

Later sexually charged creations included Tinling's bishop shorts for Angela Mortimer and Billie Jean King's frilled knickers.

The fashion revolution of the 1960s made tennis hemlines seem long by fashion's mini-skirted standards. Tinling reacted by revamping



Top: Ted Tinling. Above: "Gorgeous" Gussie Moran, post-war Wimbledon sensation

the Gussie frills as tiers of crunchy lace under chaste A-line dresses. He has a way of catching fashion's tide and diverting it into sports design.

He is now a consultant to Virginia Slims in the United States, but, as befits a designer whose clothes express themselves in movement, he himself is constantly on the move.

The one consistent trend he sees in sports clothes is "a constant desire for streamlining", seen last year in Anne White's all-in-one stretch cat suit, which inevitably caused a furore at the All England Club. That needed the extra Tinling touch: "Just a little bit of veiling to the body line — a full round the *derrière* perhaps."

To Ted Tinling that would have been more graceful, more feminine and undoubtedly more sexy.

Ted Tinling exhibition at the Gamble Room, V&A Museum, June 14-17 inclusive. Study day fully subscribed.

Black and white among the flowers is the story of the Season. Ascot 1986 should look like a re-make of *My Fair Lady*, with Cecil Beaton's haunting image reworked in 1980s style.

Hats are coming up with sharp angles and in any colour as long as it is black with white. Dresses are firm in the shoulder-pad, narrow in the skirt, and even if they are still scattered with flowers, they no longer gather in the folds. The stylized flower, with black lines etching in the petals, or prints of exotic alien blooms, have crowded out the romantic English rose. The newest colours are sunshine yellow, orange, and grass green or black and white.

There is a hint of the surreal about the latest headgear. Geometric tricornes, saucy up-turned saucers, mirrors and chimney-pots, corkscrews and cornucopias of straw all seem to challenge the shape of the human head. The ultimate graphic hat must be David Shilling's Mondrian-inspired circle of straw in abstract blocks of poster paint scarlet and yellow. Even hat finishes have been given a harder edge, for the gentle woven straws of summer have been shined with lacquer or glazed and come in bright, citric colours or the favourite black and white.

Last week I saw a dry-run for Ascot at the Dorchester. This was good news for Frederick Fox, the Queen's milliner and a star guest at the fund-raising lunch. In the fashion show in the ballroom, he was spared the anguish of watching raindrops falling on his hats and brims drooping in a downpour. We were treated to a parade of the chic and cheerful, focusing on tip-tilted up-turned brims and contrasting colours — especially black against white — on brims and crowns.

The new angle on hats is that they are being worn again by the young. The Princess of Wales has fun with hats like Graham Smith's cheeky white sailor shape or her chic crownless bandeau. Slozanes are following their fashion leader and abandoning their brimfuls of tea roses in favour of pert pillboxes or sophisticated wide-brimmed hats, the crown carved out and capped in silk.

The classy silk day-dress is also in Diana's image and comes from her favoured designers. The current look has come much closer to the body: the three-quarter riding coat in featherlight silk over a slim skirt is an elegant look from Caroline Charles and Victor Edelstein. The other favourite shape is the wrap



Above: graphic sarong wrap silk dress by Bellville Sassoon, £375 from 73 Pavilion Road SW1. Upturned daisy petal black and white hat from David Shilling, 44 Chiltern Street W1. Lizard brooch and pearl earrings from Butler & Wilson, 189 Fulham Road SW3.

Above left: silk facemé wrap dress by Chelsea Design, £325 from 65 Sydney Street SW3. Mini-shaped straw hat by Philip Somerville in hyacinth blue and white. Pearls necklace and hoop earrings: Butler & Wilson.

Left: Ming yellow oriental print silk and black straw hat, £170, matching dress, gift and pewter jewellery, all by Bruce Oldfield from 27 Beauchamp Place SW3. Hair and make-up by Fiona Moore at Models One. Photographed at Chiswick House by JAMIE LONG



dress, looping the bodice in a stylish way, by Catherine Walker at Chelsea Design, or wrapping the skirt into a silken sarong, at Bellville Sassoon.

Flowers still ramble across the rolling acres of the department stores. The pinks and turquoises beloved by Belgravia will still be in bloom for June weddings in country or town. But as in hats, so with clothes, the sharpest message is in print in black and white.

Above: fitted silk tunic by Caroline Charles, £298, from 9 Beauchamp Place SW3, Selfridges W1. White hopsack convoluted hat by Graham Smith at Kangol from Dickens & Jones. Right: puff-shouldered silk dress by Flora Kung, £215, from Harvey Nichols SW1. Shiny straw tiara: David Shilling, Chiltern Street W1. Pearls jewellery by Butler & Wilson.



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THE TIMES DIARY

Ministry of Delay

Although MoD confirmation has come only four years later, British submarine crews patrolling the Falklands heard within hours reports that HMS Cardiff had shot down a British helicopter. At the time the Gazette helicopter was officially listed as shot down by an unknown enemy missile. But the private diaries of Narendra Sethia, a lieutenant on board the Conqueror, the sub that sank the Belgrano, record his understanding that the Cardiff had shot down an aircraft which had turned out to be a British helicopter. The entry is dated June 6, the day now officially given for the downing of the Gazette, with the loss of four lives. That the incident was recorded on board the Conqueror, whose only line of communication was with Navy HQ in Northwood, suggests the tragedy was suspected both among the fleet and military chiefs in Britain. The MoD appeared to acknowledge the Gazette's fate publicly only with its statement on Friday. Yesterday, Alan Percival, deputy director of army public relations, refused to discuss Sethia's account but admitted that it had quickly become known that the Cardiff had fired a Sea Dart at around the time the Gazette was brought down. Relatives of the four dead had not been told because at that stage no one was in a position to know for certain if the events were linked. Later scientific tests had appeared to suggest they were not.

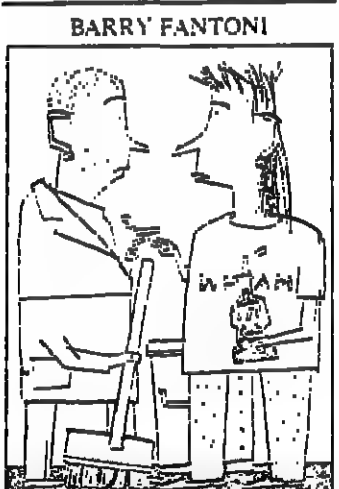
Gathering cloud

Chernobyl could claim another victim in John Cunningham, the shadow environment spokesman. As MP for Copeland, which includes the Sellafield nuclear reprocessing plant, he has long been opposed to the demands by Tony Benn, Eric Heffer and other left-wingers that a future Labour government should phase out nuclear power. The Benn-Heffer thinking carried the day at the last Labour conference and now, after Chernobyl, is attracting ever increasing support. With four months to go to this year's conference, Labour branches throughout the country are preparing motions calling for Cunningham's removal.

Stonhurst College has its own name for a sixtieth birthday portrait of the Queen by Michael Leonard, a former pupil. It shows her with one of her favourite dogs. Hence, *Corgi and Bess*.

Dolce veto

Sir Anthony Parsons, Britain's former representative at the United Nations, recounts some world-wide advice gleaned from a Soviet counterpart. After a particularly heated UN debate on Afghanistan, The Russians predictably vetoed a resolution criticizing their role. The Soviet diplomat sitting next to Sir Anthony then turned to him and remarked: "Using the veto is rather like adultery. The first time you do it you feel a little bit guilty, but after a while it becomes tremendous fun". New light, perhaps, on the Soviet Union's spiralling divorce rate.



BARRY FANTONI

Marx cards

After six months monitoring votes of members of Labour's national executive committee, the hard left Campaign for Labour Party Democracy has now published its own score card of socialist credibility. In the ideological purity stakes, Neil Kinnock does not rate highly. On the 14 test issues ranging from the Liverpool expulsions to supporting Dennis Skinner for NEC vice-chairman, Kinnock does not vote with the left once. Tony Benn, Eric Heffer and Skinner himself, on the other hand, score 14 out of 14. The knife edge traversed by soft left members like David Blunkett, Michael Meacher and Tom Sawyer is reflected in their middling scores — six, five and six respectively. With spoon counters like these, no wonder the NEC has recently changed standing orders to make it more difficult to demand a recorded vote. No wonder either that voting against the change is one of the 14 issues.

Sale makers

It is no longer just boat-design which is exciting competition in the America's Cup, but designer clothes. The early initiative was seized by the Italians, which won sponsorship from Gucci. Now the Australian syndicate Kookaburra has hit back by signing a £250,000 deal with the American sportswear giant, Nike.

PHS

Salt: why Reagan is right

by David Hart

President Reagan's announcement that, in future, he will consider US and Nato security needs rather than the constraints of the Salt II treaty when determining the size and composition of American strategic forces has been greeted by a depressing chorus of complaint from his allies. Canada said it was "profoundly disturbed" and West Germany that it would be a "potential disaster" for arms control. In Britain the Foreign Office issued a statement which, when decoded by the press, was reported to be in uncharacteristically strong terms.

The Americans allege that Moscow has failed to comply with the Salt II treaty, and the anti-ballistic missile treaty in several important ways, including the introduction of two new intercontinental ballistic missiles, the SS 24 and SS 25, instead of the one permitted; the encoding of missile test information to make it harder for the Americans to monitor Soviet compliance; and the construction of a phased array radar at Krasnoyarsk in Siberia.

Last summer, President Reagan offered to "go the extra mile" and remain with the Salt II constraints provided the Soviet Union ceased these violations. It has not.

The allies do not seriously dispute these allegations (although the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Defence are sticking to their indulgent view that the radar at Krasnoyarsk may not be a

violation), and they have had 12 months clear warning of Reagan's intentions. Despite this, they complain that abandonment of Salt II could undermine the East-West dialogue, making negotiations at Geneva less likely to succeed, and that it could hand the Soviet leaders a propaganda advantage with Western public opinion by underscoring what they see as Reagan's lack of genuine interest in arms control.

The substance of these objections bears no relation to the observed facts. Only a few years ago, the American (and European) refusal to halt deployment of cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe persuaded the Soviet Union that it had no choice other than to return to negotiate at Geneva. Why should a similar show of determination over Soviet violations of existing arms control treaties have exactly the opposite effect? The history of arms negotiations demonstrates that Moscow responds only to Nato strength and determination. It will not negotiate seriously if it thinks it can employ propaganda to get a cut in Western arms without giving up any of its own. But institutional memory in the West is dangerously short.

The attitude of many European political leaders to President Reagan himself is exemplified by Neil Kinnock's remark in India last

week in which he alluded to the "impression made by Ronald Reagan in cowboy films." Many European political leaders, even if they remain publicly silent, have a similar attitude.

But Reagan's announcement, far from demonstrating a lack of commitment, shows — particularly to the Soviet Union — that he is committed to the substance of arms control rather than to its superficialities. All the existing arms control treaties were agreed after lengthy and difficult negotiations. Each side was obliged to make compromises and accept clauses not entirely to its satisfaction. That both should adhere to the clauses that they find less satisfactory as well as to those they find more satisfactory is the essence of any agreement intended to be taken seriously.

President Reagan plainly feels that he must signal to the Soviet Union that both sides have to abide by all clauses in arms control treaties if there is to be genuine international security. If the US simply permits the Soviet Union to violate the clauses it finds inconvenient it is sending to Moscow a signal similar to that the Foreign Office sent to Argentina before the invasion of the Falklands. It could eventually have similar consequences.

Western Europe has a greater population and a larger combined

gross national product than the US but spends much less per capita on defence. It has, instead, increasingly relied on America to guarantee its security. This may explain why so many European political leaders suffer from the kind of shame-faced cynicism that is common among recipients of welfare.

Most ordinary Americans have little knowledge of, or interest in, Europe. The allies should ask themselves how much longer American leaders will be prepared or able, given this natural tendency to isolationism, to subsidize European defence if every time they make a decision that they believe is necessary for Western security it is greeted with knee-jerk unconstructive criticism. A significant number of congressmen want substantial cuts in defence spending, and a smaller number want to leave Nato. Allied complaints only give ammunition to both these groups.

It is clear that some allied governments, including the British, hope to persuade President Reagan to reverse his decision and to abandon this decision would be to undercut the six years in which Reagan has brought the US from gloomy toleration of Soviet bullying under President Carter to the self-confident, outward-looking optimism that will be one of the most important components of the Reagan legacy.

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Ian Murray on the raw nerve exposed by the Gaza hijack killings

Israel's secret fears over Shin Bet

Jerusalem The little man in the street by the traffic lights looked meek and unassuming enough in his white shirt and neatly pressed shirt and tie. But the placard he was carrying had an angry, violent message. "Bring in the death penalty for terrorists," it said. "Sack Attorney General Zamir."

Opinion polls conducted here last week show that the man with the placard represented popular Israeli feeling. Most want capital punishment introduced for terrorist offences. Today even more are overjoyed that Yitzhak Zamir has been replaced before he could carry out an investigation into one of Israel's most feared and revered institutions — the Shin Bet with its frightening faceless army of dedicated anti-terrorist agents.

While Israeli newspapers have been agonizing for a week about the safety of the nation's democracy in the hands of a government which seems prepared to put the interest of security before the rule of law, most people cannot see what all the fuss is about, much less understand why a crisis occurred over something which happened more than two years ago. At the same time they are largely overlooking the long-term damage the incident could have on state security.

The bare outline of the bloody incident which started it all are well enough known. On April 12, 1984, four Palestinians hijacked a number 300 bus on its way from Tel Aviv to Ashdod and forced its driver to go on to the Gaza Strip. At dead of night a unit led by the army's senior infantry parachute officer, Brigadier General Yitzhak Mordechai, stormed the bus, killing two of the hijackers. A suspicious parcel on the bus needed investigating and the general himself admitted hitting the two surviving hijackers around the head to find out if it contained explosives. Soon after they were handed over to Shin Bet and within hours they were dead. The post mortem showed they had died from being hit repeatedly on the head with a blunt instrument. There was no public outcry about what had happened, or at least as the facts were first presented. An Israeli girl soldier had died aboard the bus and no tears were shed for the dead hijackers. But more than a month



The Hadassah front page that led to an inquiry

after the incident a front page picture appeared in the big circulation daily *Hadassah* showing one of the captured Palestinians being led away from the bus in apparent good health. An inquiry was ordered. Suspicion centred on General Mordechai.

Last October he was cleared by a military court. He had admitted handing over his prisoners, wounded but alive. The Shin Bet version was that they were in such a state of agony by then that death was inevitable. The Attorney General was happy enough to let the general really was not to blame but he had come to the conclusion this meant that Shin Bet had been lying to official inquiries about what actually happened.

Zamir had built up a reputation for being afraid of no one and he determined, as he put it, to see that everyone was equal before the law. As a result, he succeeded in uniting the two warring parties who make up the coalition government as little else has ever managed to do. Constitutionally, however, he had the right to investigate and remorselessly he was pursuing that right until last Sunday, when he was replaced.

What his successor will do remains to be seen, but the controversy he began seems to go away. Mrs Thatcher put her finger on the problem that the Israeli government must now face when she addressed the Knesset ten days ago. "More is expected of you because of your own high standards than of other people," she said. Whether the Israeli public like it or not, and most do not, the government therefore has now to

answer publicly two questions. Does security in Israel come before the law? Should anyone be allowed to be above the law?

Secretly, and even more urgently, it has to decide whether the security service it is trying to protect is really running as well as it should or whether its effectiveness is endangered by low morale.

If opinion polls and conversations with Israeli acquaintances are anything to go by, the public at large is still unworried about how the two Palestinians died. The army action in storming the bus is seen as heroic. Shin Bet's right to use whatever violent methods it chooses to obtain information is accepted. The popular view is that in fighting a ruthless enemy who is prepared to kill indiscriminately it is a pointless handicap to tie an agent's hands by making him comply with the law.

The fact that Israelis are trained from childhood to fear and fight terrorism all the time means that on average they adopt far tougher attitudes than is usual in countries where terrorist acts are an exception.

It is generally believed here that Shin Bet's equivalent in democracies such as the United States, Britain and France with a comparable lack of restraint but do so in comparative secrecy. Shin Bet's tougher techniques are better publicized, it is said, because of sympathies for the Palestinian cause in the western media. The great majority of Israelis seem to back the forceful opinion of Shimon Peres, the prime minister, that Shin Bet agents are dedicated public servants working in



Mordechai: cleared



Zamir: sacked

anonymity and danger to protect the nation.

There is marginally more concern about whether the head of Shin Bet, whoever he is, should be above the law, but again the requirements of national security are generally seen as paramount. Peres argued forcefully to the Knesset that any Shin Bet officer put on trial would have to be allowed to defend himself by calling the kind of evidence which could destroy the service and endanger the state. The public, however, tend to believe that a typical Shin Bet agent would selflessly keep his mouth shut and take his punishment rather than betray his service.

It is in this very area that the aspect of the affair has occurred which probably most worries the Israeli government. It now emerges that the bulk of the evidence collected by Zamir was supplied by three senior Shin Bet officers who were resentful of the way they had been disciplined and eventually dismissed. One of them went to the High Court to complain about unfair dismissal and ever since a series of well-informed leaks from within Shin Bet has made certain that no newspaper has been without top secret details of what has been going on inside what should be a top secret organization.

This points to low morale in the service, which inevitably in Israel must be more worrying to the government than answering before domestic or even world opinion how democratically it applies the rule of law.

Ideas that Lawson could profitably share

Profit sharing has emerged from relative obscurity to the heart of the debate on economic policy. Although the Chancellor appears to have decided on the shape of his scheme granting tax relief on that part of pay linked to profits, he would do well to ponder the views of Professor James Meade, the British Nobel Prize winning economist, in a paper published yesterday by the Public Policy Centre. Professor Meade's views, indeed, deserve as much attention as the fashionable theories of Professor Martin Weitzman.

He sets out three main objectives of profit sharing. First, businesses should be organized in a way which emphasizes the common rather than the competing interests of labour and capital, thereby improving productivity and industrial relations. Secondly, at a time of economic expansion, the new arrangements should lead to an increase in output and employment, but not higher inflation. The third objective is to extend ownership of capital to workers, encouraging their support of free enterprise capitalism.

Several schemes appear to satisfy these basic criteria, although the Chancellor's proposals, limited as they are to tax relief, fail on

the third count. Mr Lawson would doubtless argue that this is being tackled by the government's incentives for wider share ownership and privatization.

The key to profit sharing, whether in the form of employee share ownership, labour-managed co-operatives, profit and revenue sharing arrangements or labour-capital partnerships, is whether it appeals, particularly to employees, and whether it would lead to more jobs.

In any firm, there will be a spectrum of workers from those who regard themselves as safe from dismissal under any circumstances barring complete closure, to those who would see themselves as threatened at any hint of a fall in demand. It follows that, whereas the safe workers have little incentive in introducing a risk element into their pay, through some form of profit sharing, the others clearly do.

Professor Meade suggests one way out of this dilemma: the creation of a flexible labour-capital partnership with share certificates for both. Dividends would be payable on them all, but individual workers would have the choice of remaining on fixed wage contracts or receiving a

proportion of income in the form of dividends.

This system would also provide a cushion against the risks for workers inherent in profit sharing schemes. It could be adapted to allow workers to continue to receive dividends if they were made redundant.

The major question about profit sharing is on its employment effects. When he introduced his profit-linking idea in the Budget speech, the Chancellor said: "When business is slack, companies would be under less pressure to lay men off, and by the same token they would in general be keener to take them on."

Most participants in the profit sharing debate would accept Lawson's first point, but not necessarily his second. There is a potential conflict in all profit sharing arrangements between accepting any boost to demand or productivity gains in the form of higher profit, and using them to take on more workers.

The existing workforce may be reluctant to see their share of the profit cake divided among a larger number of employees. One way out of this dilemma is the hardly desirable one of introducing discrimination, in pay and im-

plied security of tenure, between "old" and "new" workers.

The conflict of interest does not exist in the Treasury scheme as so far outlined because employees are expected to agree to profit-linking part of their pay in return for tax relief rather than a bigger say in the way the business is run, including recruitment decisions. Whether this will in fact be acceptable we do not know.

It is difficult to see why profit sharing, in any of its forms, should give a general boost to employment, unless accompanied by expansionary macro-economic policies or higher demand resulting from a better world economic environment.

But even the modest goal of stabilizing rather than increasing employment is worth having. In the first three months of this year, employment in manufacturing fell by 36,000 and the fall has continued, probably at a faster rate. The appeal of profit sharing is that it could reverse this trend.

Different Forms of Share Economy by James Meade, Public Policy Centre, 37 Golden Square, London W1R 4AL.

David Smith
Economics correspondent

Oliver Letwin

Beware Labour, neighbour

As we all know, the Labour Party has plans for the police. It wants to make them "democratically accountable" by establishing elected police authorities in each locality.

The policy was announced in Labour's 1983 manifesto and reaffirmed at last year's party conference. A hint of what it could mean was provided by the GLC in its journal, *Policing London*. This advocated "Borough Police Committees" — comprising of borough councillors — the employers of the local police — who would "issue" new binding directives for policing in their area — and "would have ultimate control of and responsibility for all police operations."

At first glance it appears a fine idea. Who better to keep a check on the police than "democratically elected" local police authorities? But committees are unfortunately influenced by their members, and there is now some evidence that the members of the new borough police committees in places like Hackney and Haringey might not be quite what people in Berkshire would believe them to be.

Everybody has heard of Haringey council's most famous spokesman, Bernie Grant, whose remarks about giving the police "a bloody good hiding" have done so much harm to the Labour left. But few have yet heard of Councillor Steve Buerli, who is chairman of the police committee already set up by Haringey in anticipation of a Labour victory at the next election. His views are, if anything, more pronounced than Grant's.

Last October he said that if the police "want to avoid trouble they must get out". This sounds very odd indeed coming from someone who might be in charge of the local police if Labour's policy were implemented.

The sense of oddity increases when one discovers that the Hackney police committee, chaired by the aptly named Councillor Heaven, has taken a rather strong line against neighbourhood watch schemes. In a document issued last summer, the Hackney committee said: "Neighbourhood Watch is irrelevant to the needs of Hackney. A Metropolitan Police press release in 1983 stated that Neighbourhood Watch was for ordinary home and car owners who wanted to protect themselves and their community from burglars and thieves. In Hackney the home and car ownership is much lower than the national average. In those few areas where Neighbourhood Watch is successfully established along police lines, the largely white owner occupier population reflects (Sir Kenneth) Newman's ideas of the law-abiding community. The rest have to tolerate the undesirable effects of the displacement of crime to their

areas." Could this suggest that a police force run by Councillor Heaven and his far-left colleagues might put little emphasis on preventing crimes against "white owner-occupiers" and their families?

Another notable feature of this left-wing thinking is that the police force needs new staff. Ken Livingstone, late of the GLC, takes a particularly strong line on this. As long ago as 1982 he observed that "a large proportion of the Metropolitan force is clearly racist and should be pensioned off". In itself, the remark seems innocuous enough; if a large proportion of the capital's police is indeed racist, then action should clearly be taken.

But Livingstone's proposal leaves an important question unanswered: who will replace the "large proportion" thus "pensioned off"? We can only surmise, though a hint is supplied by Diane Abbott, like Livingstone a prospective Labour parliamentary candidate. She has heard people saying how un-British it is "to see policemen rushing into people's homes and shooting them down", and she disagrees: "Black people know it's not un-British... We know it's the way the British state has always operated." In a paper written with two others for a Labour discussion group, she has drawn the obvious conclusion: "We are not interested in reforming the prevailing institutions of the police, armed services, judiciary and monarchy. We are about dismantling them and replacing them with our own machinery of class rule."

In other words, if she came in where Livingstone left off, the new police authorities might be expected first to dismiss "a large proportion" of the Metropolitan Police and replace them with people happy to operate a new "machinery of class rule."

Is this unrealistic scare-mongering? Perhaps. There might never be another Labour government; even if there were, it might not implement the policies that the party now promises; and the far left might not, in any case, control many London boroughs by then. But can one be confident about any of this? There could be another Labour government; and it could decide — under pressure from its own left wing — to carry out the promise of handing over the police to local authorities; and those local authorities in places like Hackney and Haringey could still be run by the far left. If those things did come to pass, what kind of police force would we have in London five years later?

The author, prospective Conservative parliamentary candidate for Hackney North, was on the staff of the Downing Street Policy Unit, 1983-86.

moreover . . . Miles Kingdon

Now, Nouvelle Cuisine

One of the most unusual cookery books ever written is about to come on the market, one that will displace Mrs Beeton as the doyenne of the English kitchen and instal Irene Rathbone in her stead. Mrs Rathbone was, as far as we know, a simple Victorian housewife imbued with simple Victorian values (thrift, perseverance and a desire to kick the Mahdi in the pants) and her hand-written cookery book is in many ways a simple Victorian cookery book. Dolled up with pictures and given a snappy title, however, and we have quite another cuttle-fish (to quote one of her strange expressions, not quite accurate enough to be called malapropisms). Out next month comes what we at Moreover Publications confidently expect to be a megaseller: *The Convenience Cookbook of a Victorian Lady*. Its greatest appeal, perhaps, lies in the fact that it gets right away from the conventional idea of Victorian cookery and chimes in with many a more advanced idea.

For instance, her recipe for "additive soup" must have seemed a little strange to her contemporaries. "Get a little pack of the dried vegetables as mentioned, put to it the permitted chemicals as listed and then with 2 pils boiling water make all smooth. Then bring to the table with white bread." But which one of us would not recognize it!

Again, her recipe for "a dinner of fish and potatoes" seems strangely familiar to us. "Dip the fish, whether haddock, cod or plaice, in a solution of batter of flour and water, then bring swiftly to a pan of deep oil where with it may be fried a moment or two. Then it may be safely left in a glass-fronted display or museum case, if there is one to hand, for many hours to keep warm. Bring to table or serve with 1 gherkin done in brine, 1 egg done in vinegar, several onions done in pickle, and lash with salt and vinegar. This will be found to suit the finest table, or to take away. Being wrapped in that morning's *Times* is said to improve the flavour, though I have found a week-old newspaper to do as well."

Her puddings, too, are miles from the normal heavy Victorian dishes. "Mix pkt and serve," is one recipe, for Angel Delight Whip Treat Pudding. Another one is "Combine contents of package and heat, then serve." A delightfully simple recipe, this time for

Ye Olde Yummy Fruit Marvel. Swiss Flummery has an absolutely mouth-watering recipe. "Mix together yr sachet A and yr sachet B, then serve to table," and so does Lemon Choc Delish Dish; in fact it is the same recipe. Marmalade Sponge even seems to have a touch of humour about it: "Mix marmalade and sponge, serve."

But Mrs Rathbone really comes into her own in the more adventurous dishes she describes as having come fresh from France, or as she herself says: "Those receipts which, although originating in the kitchens of France and being much advertised by them in the public prints, may nevertheless find favour in our more simple homes." The first one she mentions is Magret of duck with raspberry vinegar and ginger. The second she mentions is Magret of raspberry with duck vinegar and ginger. The third is Ginger magret with vinegary duck and raspberry. The fourth is Cold magret, with raspberry left-overs.

We can now see that Mrs Rathbone was struggling towards the definition of Nouvelle Cuisine, perhaps 90 years before we knew about it, and not unnaturally her grasp of details had not quite been worked out, yet it is in its own way a surprising piece of pioneer work, even if her recipe for Ginger and Raspberry Sorbet Angel Delight Whip Surprise ("Mix, freeze and serve") does show a distressing tendency to confuse convenience cooking with advanced French cuisine.

Among the other treasures in the book are a recipe for "An Interesting Chew" ("Take a piece of South American chicle and make tasty with spearmint, it will remain soft all day, though the flavour go soon, and can be safely stored on yr bedpost all night long") and "A New Idea for Meat and a Bun, which I had from my Uncle Wimpy," in which she describes shaping mince into the filling for a bun. "To be eaten sitting down or standing up, the wrapping paper to be thrown into the street."

All this, along with a special section on Stage Coach Service Area cooking, is of vital historical importance, but more than that, it provides masses of recipes which are still of great use to us today. We confidently think that *The Convenience Cookbook of a Victorian Lady* is the sort of book that millions of people will want to give each other for Christmas this year. Please don't prove us wrong.

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MR MACGREGOR'S DILEMMA

Last year the Government achieved control of public expenditure for the first time since it gained office. After five years in which it had increased by approximately 2 per cent each year, Ministers held public spending in real terms down to the level it had reached in 1984-85. On top of this, plans for the future path of public spending, outlined in the White Paper in January, suggested that it should be held "broadly stable" in real terms between 1985-86 and 1988-89, and, as a percentage of gross domestic product, it should actually fall to 41 per cent by 1988-89.

No sooner had this belated and modest achievement been finally managed, however, than the pressures for relaxation began to be felt. Setbacks in the recent by-elections, made more uncomfortable by the distant rumble of a general election, have persuaded Tory backbenchers that it might be wise for the taxpayer to buy them out of trouble as under past regimes. Reports in the media of hospital ward closures and crumbling schools have understandably increased public anxiety over declining public services.

The Government's own rhetoric about the need for "cuts" and "restraint", finally, has convinced many people that such cuts have actually reduced net public spending and are responsible for the visible failures in services. Taken together, these pressures have created a political momentum behind the idea of higher public spending which threatens to burst through the Treasury's target of a £144 billion total for the coming year.

It would be undesirable if that line were to be breached. Contrary to casual impressions, the Treasury's total already contains additions to last year's spending upon

particular services. Increases are foreseen in health and personal social services, employment, social security, transport and other services — to be paid for, in effect, by reduced spending on agriculture, trade and industry and housing.

If yet more cash for health and education were to be found from corresponding economies elsewhere, that would be a positive sign that the Government had really got government under some control. But simply to break a total achieved after so long a delay would inevitably suggest that public spending was inherently uncontrollable. That impression would itself serve as a self-fulfilling prophecy since, if public spending is rising any way, there is no reason why any Minister or official should be prepared to sacrifice his or her department's pet project. A vital barrier to higher public spending would have been removed. We would be back to the days of "A billion here, a billion there — and pretty soon you're talking big money."

How, then, should Mr John MacGregor, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, deal with the demands for an estimated additional £6 billion now arriving on his desk from the spending departments? It might be argued that he could accommodate such demands by dipping into the contingency reserve which has been set at £6.3 billion for 1987-88 and £8 billion in 1988-89. But no Treasury Minister wishes to spend the contingency reserve in advance. It is, after all, for unforeseen contingencies. Some contingencies, indeed, can already be foreseen. The 2 per cent annual reduction in defence spending, largely based upon a rundown on expenditure on "Fortress Falklands", now looks optimistic in the light of

Argentina's attack on the Taiwanese trawler.

Nor can he fill the revenue/expenditure gap by increasing the revenue from privatization. The annual target of approximately £4½ billion from selling off state-owned industries is as much as the stock market can absorb. And unorthodox methods of privatization — notably, selling off failing firms to multinational competitors — perished with the British Leyland fiasco.

That faces Mr MacGregor and the Chancellor with a very familiar choice between taxation, public services, and personal transfers. As we have seen, the political atmosphere has already determined that funds allocated to public services shall not be cut but increased. In order to accommodate this priority, Ministers have either to reduce planned spending on social security or to scale down their plans for tax reductions. They should remain firmly committed to tax reductions.

Social security transfers now account for one-third of public spending compared to one-quarter as recently as 1979. There is considerable room in current planning for less expenditure more selectively targeted on the genuinely needy.

The priority accorded to public services, however, should stop far short of rubber-stamping whatever the relevant Minister demands. And it should be borne in mind that public services do not improve simply by being allocated more funds. Ministers must maintain their emphasis on value for money by ensuring that higher spending on "health and education" is not entirely absorbed by higher public sector pay. The remedy for the condition of "private affluence and public squalor" should not be to extend public squalor.

A SYMBOL UNDER ARREST

The arrest of Zbigniew Bujak, the underground leader of Poland's outlawed trade union Solidarity, cannot but harm the already bruised morale of the opposition in Poland and of its supporters abroad. In the four and a half years of his underground activity, he had kept alive the hopes that Solidarity had kindled in its heyday in 1980. The absence of his name from underground communications in future will be sorely felt.

Bujak was one of Solidarity's most resourceful leaders. He masterminded night leaflet campaigns and made clandestine broadcasts — in a country where the media are controlled by the state. He called underground meetings — in a country which recognizes no freedom of assembly. Invisible, but ever-present, he embodied the idealism and the practicality that was Solidarity. And he became a hero of a very Polish stamp, romantic, rebellious and uncompromising. Small wonder that news of his arrest was greeted by spontaneous demonstrations in Warsaw and other Polish cities.

So long as he was at large, there was just a chance — or so it seemed to many Poles — that the original Solidarity, the independent trade union that promised an improvement in moral and material wellbeing

for ordinary people, could be resurrected. So to describe Bujak's capture, as some have done, as the end of a legend is scarcely an exaggeration.

Yet there is a sense in which the time for legends in Poland is over. That is a harsh assessment, and one which should not detract from Zbigniew Bujak's considerable courage and achievements. But Poland today is a country in which Solidarity as it was first conceived has been overtaken by economic and political realities. The majority of its leaders and activists have either been detained or silenced under laws which amount to the civil penetration of martial law; laws, moreover, which were formulated for one purpose: to prevent the resurrection of Solidarity or anything like it.

There is still a need, as there was before the birth of Solidarity, for the rights and freedoms of Polish people to be protected. How great a need has been demonstrated by a whole series of recent government provisions: the effective extension of the working week, further restrictions on academic freedom, and a deterioration in the treatment of prisoners and those held in custody before trial.

But Solidarity, outlawed underground Solidarity, is no longer a force that can combat

such abuses. Even before Bujak's arrest, its chief function was to keep alive the conviction of Poles that short-comings, whether at work, in scholarship or in the judicial system do not have to be tolerated; that for a brief period there was, and still could be, hope of ending them.

But if Solidarity's effectiveness has been circumscribed, the aspirations it epitomized — the refusal of Poles to tolerate what is intolerable to civilized people — have survived. They have been diffused by Solidarity into the now increasingly diverse forms of underground opposition in Poland. They will live on after Bujak's arrest and the show trial that looks likely to follow. The public pressure they can generate may even help to temper his treatment, or so it is to be hoped.

The capture of Zbigniew Bujak has been greeted by the Polish authorities as a triumph. It will help to raise government morale in the month before the Communist Party Congress. Indeed, it may have been timed deliberately with that in mind. But what it cannot do is to unite the Polish people with the regime they feel has been foisted on them.

The fall of a Solidarity symbol into that regime's grasp will only strengthen that feeling.

MAKING TIDINESS FASHIONABLE

It suddenly struck Mrs Thatcher, coming back from Israel, how dirty and litter-strewn Britain is by comparison with what she had just seen. The state of our streets had not, of course, escaped the notice of most of her fellow-citizens. Nor is their general silence on the subject to be taken as a sign of their contentment with public squalor. We become accustomed to conditions which steal up on us gradually, and then, when we are faced with a disagreeable accomplished fact, it hardly seems worth while protesting. This is especially so when the matter for concern does not seem to figure as a fashionable good cause such as the anti-smoking campaign.

The proposal that Mr Richard Branson, the head of Virgin Records and Virgin Atlantic airlines, should take charge of a new scheme for cleaning up Britain (at the same time creating jobs for 5,000 young unemployed people to begin with) may just possibly make this a fashionable good cause. The idea is that he should chair a commit-

tee of several voluntary organisations, whose work would go wider than litter and encompass clearing canals and tidying derelict city areas. But because of the Prime Minister's words, it is litter that has caught the headlines and perhaps matters most.

The proposal seems to have been put to Mr Branson by Mr Kenneth Baker before he left the Department of the Environment, and well before Mrs Thatcher's visit to Israel. On the face of it, the scheme is something of a gimmick, and so is the choice of Mr Branson, with his enterprising "pop" image, and his assumed appeal to young people. But it may be none the worse for that; it is better to have someone who can strike a chord than one who cannot.

Most usefully, he and his committee could stimulate a change of attitude among people who create the problem in need of cure. Mr Branson's committee should not simply lead his band of young people in clearing up litter and repairing disrepair, but also motivate the many millions who at

present throw litter down not to do so. What is certain is that unless a change in general public attitudes can be brought about, the young people will have little effect on the problem as a whole.

An "anti-mess" advertising campaign could help, though at present there seems no intention to budget for this. It could help to stimulate other people of Mr Branson's generation with media flair to persuade those who listen to them that not creating squalor, and also clearing it up, are both in fashion.

The exercise will be worth what Mr Branson and his committee make of it. The government hopes that the committee will involve private industry (and its money), including the fast food industry, by persuading them to help see that the litter put down by their customers is picked up, or preferably not put down at all. Again, that amounts to publicity. It is a cosmetic operation in two senses of the word, but one of them at least is not pejorative.

Television and the simple life

From Mr Keith Lucas
Sir, It is a pity that William Bishop ("How much BBC do we need?", May 27) falls into the intellectually degrading trap of stating assertions as fact: "TV turns everything it touches into something simple". He displays a blindness, or worse a wanton disregard, a refusal to acknowledge that some things TV successfully deals with are far from simple — images for one thing — drama for another — the presentation of news — indeed the very process by which television affects its audience.

He asks "What is the point of high quality TV?" If the same question were applied to newspapers *The Times*, presumably, would disappear overnight. No doubt Mr Bishop would claim that since print is better at sustained analytical argument "it should be permitted to aim at high quality, whereas TV should be assumed to be exclusively 'simple' and precluded from attempting to deal with complex or subtle subject matter in a serious fashion."

Statistically there are probably more people who watch Melvyn Bragg's television programmes than there are who read Mr Bishop in "print". There are many I suspect, myself among them, who frequently find the experience more complex, more interesting and more reliable than reading the written polemic of Mr Bishop or his kind.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH LUCAS,
Christ Church College,
Canterbury, Kent.

From Professor A. Kennaway
Sir, William Bishop's arguments on BBC TV (May 27) lead to the conclusion that programmes for minorities should be allowed to disappear, since they are not supported by mass demand. I wonder whether the proponents of this view have grasped two points?

Firstly, the "public" interest is made up of many minority interests. For example a man who watches football and likes *Coronation Street* may be a fanatical gardener, angler and watch the *Link* programme (maybe he or a family member is disabled).

Secondly, that most things of value are the pursuit of minorities. This is especially true of formal education itself, especially in tertiary education as well as of what

Top salaries review

From Mr J. D. Rimington
Sir, Could I take mild issue with the point in your leader today (May 23) that what was objectionable in Lord Plowden's recommendations on top salaries in 1985 was that he neither advanced arguments for their scale nor took account of "individual performance"?

What was publicly objected to was a scale of award that was greatly exaggerated by the Press, amounting as it did to 12.2 per cent rather than the 46 per cent again quoted on your front page.

Ordination of women

From Canon Alan Wilkinson
Sir, Your Religious Affairs Correspondent reports (May 22) that many English and Welsh Roman Catholics favour the ordination of women, a married clergy and contraception. This picture, confirmed by other surveys, indicates the remarkable growth of theological and ethical pluralism among Roman Catholics.

The character of ecumenical relationships and the methods of ecumenical negotiation need to alter to take account of this pluralism. For relationships should be fostered between churches as whole communities, and not just between official representatives who may devise formulae which bear little relation to the empirical reality of their churches. There is little point (for example) in propounding high sounding doctrines of papal authority when so many Roman Catholics in practice now do not accept papal teaching.

Made abroad

From Mrs Ruth V. Allen
Sir, Mr R. S. Greaves (May 27) asks if the ladies who started the "We're Backing Britain" campaign have emigrated. No, Sir, not all of us.

I worked in the PR agency that was responsible for launching the Back Britain campaign in 1968. One promotion involved a telephone number the public could

Mr Bishop calls "serious" issues and things.

His assertion that "complex subjects are best approached in print" fails to note that even university lecturers are exhorted to use good visual aids, to present their subjects clearly in speech. Such a statement surely comes from extrapolation to the inevitable of the bad experiences of TV in treating complex issues trivially.

There is no basic reason why this should be so. It has been a conventional approach on TV to present serious questions as an alternation of short opposing statements, not giving people the time to develop a serious point for fear of boring people who are assumed apparently to switch on to such programmes to be "entertained".

To reduce all programmes to those with mass audiences is to reduce severely the choices of the mass itself. It is not a question of an "elite" wanting "minority" programmes. Everyone is part of many circles of interest — some small, some large. Real life is more amorphous than it may appear to a lawyer, who seems to polarise society into rigidly crystalline groups.

Yours faithfully,
A. KENNAWAY,
12 Fairholme Crescent,
Ashted, Surrey.

From Mr Ken Daly
Sir, William Bishop's article, "How much BBC do we need?", does right to question the Peacock terms of reference. There is no need for the BBC to compete with ITV in the rubbish stakes. The phoney ratings war only bids up the price of much of the trash shown on the BBC.

Dallas, *Dynasty*, *The Colbys*, much of the American cop and robbers genre, not to speak of the ghastly, incestuous chat shows, with their rotating "personalities", should not be part of the public sector. The same thoughts apply to much of the moronic outpourings from BBC's Radio 1. The answer is simple. Denationalise the drive and offer the residual quality at a reasonable price.

Yours faithfully,
KEN DALY,
The Old School House,
Aisholt,
Spaxton,
Bridgwater, Somerset.
May 28.

Lord Plowden did in fact make recommendations in 1985 for pay by performance, but these would have resulted in higher awards, and were not pursued by the Government.

As to an argument for or against a particular scale of award — what might you have in mind? Lord Plowden's 1985 recommendations were simply to restore top salaries to the real values recommended in previous seven-year reviews in 1956, 1964, 1971 and 1978.

Yours faithfully,
J. D. RIMINGTON,
9 Highbury Hill, N5,
May 23.

Those Anglo-Catholics who now agitate against the ordination of women largely on the grounds that it would endanger relationships with Roman Catholics need to face two questions:

1. Which Roman Catholics are we talking about when so many ordinary Roman Catholics are in favour of the ordination of women?

2. If today Anglo-Catholics implicitly acknowledge that they were mistaken to condemn contraception as contrary to Catholic teaching, might they not once again be mistaken in their opposition to the ordination of women?

Yours faithfully,
ALAN WILKINSON,
The Vicarage,
Darley,
Harrogate, North Yorkshire.
May 22.

ring and listen to the dulcet tones of well-known personalities of the day, including Mr Robert Maxwell, telling one how to "Help Britain, Help Yourself". Perhaps some ladies and, of course, gentlemen, have helped themselves to a little bit too much of Britain, don't you think?

Yours sincerely,
RUTH V. ALLEN,
Friar's Gate,
Chiddingfold, Surrey.

Careers in industry

From Mr N. G. Wallace and Mr W. P. Kirkman
Sir, The report by your Technology Correspondent on May 12 ("Wasted talent as industry loses vital graduates") suggests that thousands of children may be misdirected at an early age in their choice of career because of poor resources and the influence of teachers who have little experience of industry. That may indeed be true, and certainly the experience of the BBC in receiving so many applications from arts graduates wishing to re-train as engineers is significant.

We would suggest, however, that the problem does not lie only in the educational world. One of the significant facts about the present demand for graduates is that the firms which put many resources, and much effort into recruiting and training are frequently not industrial firms at all but firms in other sectors, notably chartered accountants.

Certainly there is a need to encourage more able people to choose engineering for their degree study. There is also a need for the employers who need more

Unfair burden on professions

From the President of The Law Society
Sir, Kenneth Fleet's comments (May 28) on the concern of professional bodies about the powers of the Securities and Investment Board under the Financial Services Bill miss the main point.

Professional bodies, such as The Law Society, are not questioning the principle of equivalent levels of protection across the whole spectrum of investment activity. What we are saying is, first, that full credit should be given for the highly developed systems of client protection which we already maintain in respect of matters such as clients' money, compensation funds, professional indemnity insurance and conflict of interest; and, second, that it is wrong in principle that the Government, or an agency set up by it such as the SIB, should be empowered to make or direct changes in the rules of independent self-regulatory professions.

Clearly any professional body seeking Recognised Professional Body status will have to satisfy the SIB that its rules provide protection equivalent to that provided by the rules for the mainstream investment industry. But it does not follow that this requires all the detailed rules for mainstream investment activities to be imposed in addition to their existing client protection rules on the professions whose involvement in investment business is purely incidental, especially bearing in mind the very wide definition of investment business in the Bill.

It is not a sign of "paranoia" or the "ivory tower mentality" to urge a Government committed to lightening the burdens on business not to impose on professions which are already tightly controlled an excessive burden of additional regulation, as a by-product of introducing necessary control of the financial sector.

Yours faithfully,
ALAN LESLIE, President,
The Law Society,
The Law Society's Hall,
Chancery Lane, WC2,
May 29.

Campus free speech

From Mr William Bennett
Sir, The Government will find a great deal of support from the student body for legislation to guarantee freedom of speech at university student unions.

Many student unions have rejected the implementation of the so-called "no platform" for racists and fascists policy supported by the left. National Union of Students. They have done so in the belief that universities should be places of open argument; for they were founded in the belief that research, study and the faculty of coherent argument can conquer all.

The "no platform" policy erodes this fundamental *raison d'être* of our educational institutions. It should be outlawed by our Government, the guarantor of the people's freedom.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM BENNETT, President,
University of Liverpool,
Guild of Undergraduates,
2 Bedford Street North, Liverpool.
May 28.

Library's future

From the Chairman of the Standing Advisory Committee on Local Authorities and the Theatre
Sir, It was with a deep sense of cynicism that I read the letter sent by the Secretary-General of the Arts Council to *The Times* today (May 22).

How encouraging, it would appear, that the Arts Council will continue to make adequate annual funds available to cover the cost of running the poetry library even if it moves from 105 Piccadilly — until one recalls that three months ago that same Arts Council under the signature of the same Secretary-General axed its total pitance grant of £16,000 to the world's largest theatre library at the British Theatre Association.

I wish the poetry library a better fate.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES VANCE, Chairman,
Standing Advisory Committee on Local Authorities and the Theatre,
9 Buckingham Gate, SW1.
May 22.

Fat of the land

From Mr and Mrs R. C. Saunders
Sir, Since Professor Harrison's hedgehogs (May 27) obviously found the transition from silver top to skimmed milk unpalatable, perhaps the solution is a compromise?

For two years now, our 10 resident hedgehogs have happily slurped up their nightly bowl of wholemeal bread accompanied by striped-top (semi-skimmed) milk and seem to thrive on this mixture. Indeed, one juvenile we overwintered indoors last year increased in weight from 80g to 31g 2oz in the space of 10 weeks on the diet, supplemented by cat food and a daily egg.

The latter, no doubt, completely negated any health benefits conferred by the fat-reduced milk; in fact, the hog became so portly that he eventually had difficulty in rolling up!

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD SAUNDERS,
STELLA SAUNDERS,
6 Piping Road,
Colden Common,
Winchester, Hampshire.
May 27.

ON THIS DAY

JUNE 3, 1939
The submarine *Thetis*, launched from the *Cammell Laird* shipyard in 1938, was carrying out final trials in Liverpool Bay when she dived and failed to resurface. Ninety nine bodies were later recovered from the wreck. The *Thetis* was salvaged five months later.

[LOSS OF THETIS SUBMARINE]

From Our Special Correspondent
LIVERPOOL, June 3

Early to-day it was stated that little hope could be held out of saving the 86 men left in the submarine *Thetis*, which is lying on the sea bottom in Liverpool Bay. Four men had been rescued yesterday morning by means of the *Davis* Escape Apparatus. At *Cammell Laird's* yard at Birkenhead last night some of the relatives were allowed to go through into the yard and there was a feeling of deepest anxiety. Among those who had gathered was the wife of the commander of the *Thetis*, Mrs Bolus. She talked to many of the wives and mothers of the men on board and urged some of them to go home and rest.

At 2 a.m. the destroyer *Essex* arrived at Liverpool from the scene of the disaster, bringing Lieutenant Woods, one of the survivors, who was then taken by ambulance to the Southern Hospital. He is stated to be suffering from shock.

The location of the submarine off Llandudno and the attempts to rescue the men on board have been a grim race against time. It was on Thursday that the vessel went on her acceptance trials from the Mersey, and it was at 8.45 this morning that it was officially announced that half an hour earlier, or 18½ hours after she had made her last dive, she had been located.

FOUR MEN SAVED

The Admiralty issued the following announcement shortly after 10 a.m.:

"H.M. submarine *Thetis* has been located in a position 14 miles from Great Ormes Head. Her bow is in 180ft of water and her stern is on the surface. Captain Oram, Lieutenant Woods, Leading Stoker Arnold, and Mr. F. Shaw of *Cammell Laird* have escaped by *Davis* escape apparatus."

Captain Oram escaped to direct the salvage operations and to make a full report on the state of the submarine. The commanding officer and all the remainder of the crew were alive at 10 o'clock, and salvage equipment was being rushed to the spot. The *Thetis* was first sighted by the destroyer *Brasen* at 7.30 a.m. and it was two and a half hours later that the Admiralty announced the rescue of the four men.

By daylight there was an anxious crowd at the Birkenhead shipyard gates of *Cammell Laird*, Limited, where the *Thetis* has been built. Many of the wives, mothers, and other relatives of the men in the submarine had gathered, and their faces bore the marks of the strain through which they had been passing.

The full resources of the Services were mobilized in the search for the *Thetis*. Eight R.A.F. seaplanes scoured the sea, and more than 30 warships steamed throughout the night to the rescue.

It was an airman who yesterday first saw the marker buoys released by the *Thetis*, and a destroyer at once made for the spot. The water was about 132ft deep at the point in Liverpool Bay where the *Thetis* descended.

As the day wore on and no further rescue was announced there was a return of the anxiety of the early morning. Communication with the submarine crew was maintained by divers tapping on the hull, and oxy-acetylene apparatus, it was thought, might be used to cut a hole in the stern in order to release the men. Air in the vessel was estimated to be sufficient to last until 1.40 a.m. to-day.

At first it was thought there were 79 men in the vessel, but the names given this afternoon by *Cammell Laird's* staff on board the submarine show, however, that there are at least 90 men in the vessel. These included, in addition to the crew of 58, 29 members of *Cammell Laird's* staff and three employees of *Vickers-Armstrong*. With the four rescued this leaves at least 86 men still in the submarine.

From Our Correspondent
At 10 o'clock last night the *Llandudno* motor-boat returned home after an absence of about nine hours, several of which it spent alongside the salvage ship which was working over the lost submarine.

The coxswain of the lifeboat, Mr. Robin Williams, of *Llandudno*, said there were six divers, six tugs, a minesweeper, and several salvage vessels anchored in a circle around the spot where the submarine had sunk.

A number of divers had been down, experts who had worked on the salvaging of the German fleet at *Scapa Flow*. Two attempts had been made to bring the submarine to the surface.

When he left, the vessels were getting their searchlights ready with the intention of working all night, and he formed the impression that they had hoped to get the submarine to the surface during the hours of darkness. Their plan apparently was to run it ashore on the nearest shelving beach, probably at the mouth of the Menai Straits, near Beaumaris...

Softly, softly

From Mr J. D. Pertwee

Sir, My newly acquired car has doors with zero torque, requiring only the gentlest push to click shut.

How can I educate my passengers who insist on slamming them vigorously both from inside and also when they get out?

Yours sincerely,
JOHN D. PERTWEE,
55 Broad Street,
Canterbury, Kent.

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COURT CIRCULAR

Appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr G. G. Connolly, to be judge of the South-eastern Circuit.

Mr Arthur Mildren, to be a judge on the South-eastern Circuit.

Mr Bernard Wolfson, to be joint registrar at Birkenhead, Liverpool and Southport County Court and joint district registrar of the High Court at Birkenhead, Liverpool and Southport.

Dr Jeremy Mitters, Deputy Chief Scientist at the Department of Health and Social Security, to be a member of the Economic and Social Research Council in succession to Professor Robin Cole.

Mrs Lavina Gibbs, Sir Norman Macfarlane and Mr John D. Richards to be members of the Board of Trustees of the National Galleries of Scotland.

Miss N.C. Thomson, Superintendent WRNS Reid, to be chairman of WRNS Benevolent Fund in succession to Miss Joan Cole.

Mr Robin Irvine, to be president of the Institute of Taxation.

Luncheons
HM Government
Mr Tim Eggar, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon held at Lancaster House in honour of Sir John Sharpe, Minister of Labour and Home Affairs of Bermuda.

GRAFTON James Douglas. Suddenly on June 2nd, most beloved husband of Dorothy. Loving and much loved father of James and Selly. A very special and adored grandad to Stephen, Timothy, Charles, James and Cressida. Cremated at the Crematorium on Friday June 6th at 2.30 pm. Flowers to FA Holtz and Sons, 3 Jubilee Rd, Chichester by 1.00 pm on June 6th.

HARRIS On 27th May, peacefully at home, Amelia, of 23 Carroll House, Crofton Road, Chichester, formerly of OPCS. Cremation at 1.45pm on Tuesday 3rd June at Golders Green Crematorium.

HOPE on 31st May peacefully in her

DEATHS

BARNABY Howard Norman Passed away at Hammersmith Hospital on 23rd May 1964, aged 69. Short illness. Cremation on Thursday, 5th June at 3.30 pm. Flowers by 12 noon to W. S. Stone, 7 Shepherd's Bush Road, London W6.

BOOTHBY On May 30th at Farnham Castle, Hugo Robert Brooke 15th Bn. Royal Tank Regiment. A Memorial Service will be arranged.

BOSTON Annie Joyce on May 31st, peacefully aged 89. Widow of Edward Fred, devoted mother of Tony, Marjorie, Rosalie and the late Felicia and loving grandmother. Funeral at 11.15 am on Thursday, 4th June at St. Andrew's Church, followed by private cremation. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to St. Andrew's Church.

CHELOUCHY On May 11th, Yoran deeply mourned by wife ANA.

et al. and grandchildren Ben and Alona.
CHAMBERS Doris Joan, on 31st May, 1992, at 10.15 AM, aged 82 years, wife of the late Geraldine Orlie mother of Joan, Terence and David. She was the daughter of Marshall Much loved mother of Joan, Terence and David. A kind and generous spirit always ready to help others in need. She will be missed with courage. Service at Downside Chapel, 10.30 AM, on Thursday, 6th June at 3.00pm. Inurnment at 4.00 PM. Flowers by 4.5 Monday Road, Mave.

COLLINS On 1st June, peacefully in his 86th year, after a long illness, **DEARLY** loved husband of **MAURICE** and devoted father of **DAVID** and **NUCK** Service in the Methodist Church, Wednesday, 4th June at 11.00 AM. Interment at the New Teesdale Crematorium at 1.30 PM. Flowers by 1.00 PM. Donations to the following only please (collections in aid of the following): **St. Andrew's**, **St. C. Dr. Gibson**, **South Cleveland** and **St. Andrew's**, **Cleveland**.

ELIUM On 1st June, peacefully in the loving care of St. Andrew's, **ELIUM** (nee **ROBERTSON**) the wife of **George Frederick Collum Elium**, DSC, RN retired, beloved husband of **ELIUM** (nee **ROBERTSON**) and their families: **John** and **Teresa**, and their families: **John**, **Robert**, **David** and **Elizabeth** all at St Peter's Church, Freshford, Nr Bath on Wednesday, 4th June at 2.30 PM. Flowers by 2.00 PM. Donations to Chest, Heart and Stroke Association. Inurnment at 4.00 PM. Portwine. Warmheartly will be gratefully received.

[illegible][illegible]

ROSE - On May 30th, peacefully in her 89th year. Muriel, of Coppeshall, Essex. Funeral private. No flowers.

RYAN - On Saturday May 31st peacefully in Javea, Spain. Henry, beloved husband of Nancy and much loved father of John, Sheelina and Martin.

SORREL CAMERON - On May 30th peacefully Birmmngham. JACK CBE DSO DL, late Queens own Cameron Highlands, aged 78. Muriel loved husband of the late Sally, father of Cathryn and grandfather of Rupert and Anous. Funeral at St Pauls Aberarder, 11.30 am on Wednesday 4th June Family flowers only please, donations if wished to Cameron's exchangers Regimental Association.

STEPHenson - On 2nd June, James in

WEDNESDAY June 4th., at 2:30 a.m.
Family flowers only. Donations if desired
for Dr. Barbara Ann, Teachers' Lea-
gue, Bartlesville, World, Econo. 106
10C.

FRIDAY, On May 28th, Thelma S. of
S. Marjaret's Drive, Townshend,
Pastoral at Tedioum Cemetery, Friday
at 11:00 a.m. Burial in the Garden of
Rest to Mother & Co., 49 High Street,
Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Flowers by
Mrs. J. W. Brown, Mrs. M. L. Brown
and Friends. Casket for Family
by Research.

SATURDAY On June 2nd, 1986, peacefully
at his home, Charles E. Charnick,
Nancy Marie aged 74 years. First Dis-
tinction, American Legion Post #214 Bar-
tlesville, Oklahoma. Burial in the
School, daughter of the late Canon
Charles E. Charnick and Mrs. Mary
Elizabeth Charnick. Friends may call
Monday and Tuesday-June 6th:
Funeral at 3:00pm on Friday, June 6th
at the funeral home. Burial in the
Service to be held later.

IN MEMORIAM - PRIVATE

DOLAN: In ever loving memory of our
dear friend, Antoinette M. Dolan
who passed away on June 21st 1986.
Always in our hearts. Information,
George, Windsor.

FLANNERY Helen. Just June 1985. In
peace. Loving memory.

The council and the World Health Organization are cooperating on a new approach to contraception that will help breast-feeding mothers to become temporarily infertile. As a contraceptive it is still on trial, but its advantages—side effect, treating fibroids and another disease of the womb, is already giving good results.

Women who breast feed are advised to use only the minimal amount of hormone possible because of possible effects on the baby. Even this sometimes causes apnea.

The new system employs a man-made copy of a hypothalamic hormone, Luteinizing Hormone Releasing Hormone (LHRH), which controls the menstrual cycle. In the doses used in Edinburgh, it switches off a woman's cycle, so cutting the production of oestrogen and hormone associated with breast feeding can "switch off" also but, in modern woman, usually needs help.

LHRH is delivered in the stomach, as it is given at present by a nasal spray twice

were up to a thousand times too small to have any effect on the baby. The doctors were now checking its reliability as a contraceptive on a group of women, by chemical tests, before going to the implant stage.

As well as being a side-effect-free contraceptive for breast-feeding women in the Western world, it could be of great importance in the Third World by helping women to space their children better. It could also be of value to those

When oestrogen was cut off, the mice died as in pregnancy or the menopause, or, as now, under the influence of the hormone called radioiodine oestrogen, whose parts of the finings of the womb, normally shed at each month, remained in the abdomen. These grew under the influence of oestrogen and could cause infertility and pain.

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**St Peter's School,
York**

The following awards have been made:

15-pupil scholarship: Jason Aves (St Olave's); James Biewitt (Howarth Hall); Anthony Curtis (Royal Grammar School, Newcastle upon Tyne); Antoinette Dunn (St Hugh's Woodhall Spout); Richard Macleod (Royal Grammar School); Matthew Sampson (Riding House School); On First Job: Taylor (St Olave's); 15-pupil bursary: (merit) across the school.

15th form scholarship: Peter Bone (Kettlewell Academy); Jacqueline Andrews (St George's High School); Marianne Klar (Anne Anne School); Rebecca Sharrack (Hope Valley).

Music scholarships: Robert Glover (St Peter's); Robert Richards (Macclesfield); Vincent Schilling (Macclesfield); (York Minster).

[illegible]

Ampfearth College

The following awards have been made:

Academic
 Major Scholarships: H T D Boyd
 (Summer Fields, Oxford)
 W R Largeton (Draxton, Oxford)
 and Ampfearth College; A
 Boyle (Walsay School, Weybridge)
 and Ampfearth College; J
 Jackson (Vinehall, Robertsbridge,
 Surrey); H A P Joffe (Juniata
 College, Pennsylvania)

Minor Scholarships: S M Gutter
 (Ascham House, Newcastle upon
 Tyne); M Wignall (Cransall
 School, West Horsley, Surrey); F A
 Rogers (St Philip's, Kensington at
 Ampfearth College); J W
 Tilling (Castle); H B Gibbs (Sump-
 field, Oxford); T O Scrope (Moreton
 Hall, Surrey); and Ampfearth
 Ampfearth College; A D O'Mahony

Birthdays today
Sir Robert B. Black, 80; Lord
Brandon of Oakbrook, 66;
Patrick Cargill, 66; Mr Tom
Curtis, 61; Professor Richards
Curtis, 74; the Hon William
Douglas-Home, 74; Mr Maurice
Evans, 85; Miss Sheila Fairfax
MEP, 58; Dr R. N. Franklin, 51;
Mr John G. Goss, 70; Mr
Dr Michael Jaffe, 63; Mr Colin
Meads, 50; the Hon Sir Con
O'Neill, 74; Sir Harry Pitt, 72; Sir
Edward Wayne, 64.

Latest wills
The Dowager Viscountess Falk-
land, of Chelsea, vice-chancellor
of the Conservative Party
1931-39, left estate valued at
£1,224,398.
Mr Michael Alexander
Tachnides, of Jevington, Essex,
Sussex, shipowner, left estate in
the UK valued at £1,224,398.

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1851

CAPTAIN H. P. K. ORAM
Survivor of the Thetis
submarine disaster

Captain H.P.K. "Jo" Oram, who was one of the four survivors of the submarine HMS *Thetis*, which sank in the Bay of Biscay in the loss of 99 lives, was died in Salisbury, aged 92.

As senior officer on board the *Thetis* when it sank in 11 feet of water during sea trials, he volunteered to try to reach the surface through the escape hatch and become a human marker buoy.

He ned messages to bring going the escape route, telling the vessel to guide rescuers who might find his body.

Three other men escaped from the stricken craft using the Davis apparatus but the remaining 99 trapped on board died. The loss of the *Thetis* was Britain's worst submarine accident.

Ten years earlier Oram had been commanding officer of the submarine, L12, when

who died at Applescor, Western Australia, on May 28 at the age of 84 was a leading figure in the Kenya coffee industry until his retirement in 1967.

He was born in 1903 in Torquay and educated at Marlborough. In 1922 he took his father's legal practice and became a coffee planter in Kenya. During the early years of the depression he realized that the future well being of the industry would depend on organized marketing.

In 1932 he founded the Thika Planters' Cooperative Union, which became the Kenya Planters' Cooperative Union, with responsibility for handling almost the entire Kenya coffee crop.

He was elected to the first Coffee Board of Kenya in 1934 and succeeded the director of agriculture as chairman and managing director. During the war years he operated the Government controlled Coffee Marketing and Supply Board (Coffee Control) and went on several missions to London to negotiate the sale of the East Africa coffee crop to the French and the U.S. Ministry of Food.

Mr Anthony Arthur Barrett, Clerk of the Standing (Legislative) Committees in the House of Commons, died on May 25, aged 55, after a long illness, borne with characteristic good humour and stoicism. He joined the staff of the House of Commons in 1953, having won a scholarship from Bishop Wordsworth's School, Salisbury, to Peterhouse, Cambridge, where he took first class honours in each part of his history trips. After serving in various Commonwealth offices, he was seconded to the European Parliament in 1973 as part of a large influx of public servants to Luxembourg and Brussels when the United Kingdom

Perry Ellis, the influential American sportswear designer and inventor of the "Preppy" style, died in New York on May 30. He was 46.

Ellis had been in business under his own name for 10 years and helped to establish a distinctive American style. This was based on the clean-cut, sporty separates that he brought to the East Coast. Ivy League jackets, college sweaters and baggy trousers were shown for both sexes on fresh-faced models.

The clothes were made in natural fabrics and classic colors, but the collection was always young, whimsical and fresh.

Like his fellow sportswear designer, Calvin Klein, Ellis

The following awards have been made:

3-plus scholarships: Jason Avers is from St. Peter's School, York; John A. James, Berwitt (Hewitt) is from Anthony Curtis (Roxbury) Grammar School, Newcastle upon Tyne; Antony Dunn is Hugh's School, Bournemouth; Michael (York Minster) Son School; Matthew Sumpton (Red House School, Norton); John West; Joyce Taylor (St. Clare's); and Ian Duffell (Horsely wood).

Two year scholarships: Peter Bone (St. Peter's School, York); Jackie Grace (Leeds Girls' High School); Marianne Lake (Queen Anne School); and Rebecca Sharrack (Hope Valley College).

One year scholarships: Robert Glover (St. Peter's School, York); and Michael (York Minster) Son School.

The following awards are announced for boys and girls at age 13:

Scholarships: G Bristol (Grace Dieu)
Ferguson (Grace Dieu); M Hughes
(Grace Dieu and Ramscote College);
Meadows (St. Hugh's); D Stoney
Stoneygate School.
Citations: F Merritts (Grace Dieu);
G Stoney (St. Hugh's); Founding
Trustees of a School (Grace Dieu);
C Wright (Grace Dieu and Ramscote
College).

King's College
Wimbledon

[illegible]

H. P. K. ORAM

was in collision with another submarine, H47, which subsequently sank off the West coast. He was cleared after being held in custody for 24 hours. His court-martial was adjourned but his name and officer was sentenced to be dismissed from his ship and severely reprimanded.

Oram, who was then lieutenant commander, was sent overboard after the collision but was picked up after 15 minutes.

During the Second World War he commanded the cruisers Cairo and Hawkins.

On retiring from the Royal Navy, he was appointed head of the Board of Trade's regional office in Cambridge and became Controller for Wales. He retired in 1955.

His autobiography, *Ready for Sea*, was published in 1975.

His wife, Kathleen, died in 1980 and he is survived by a son, John.

leadership the wartime Coffee Control became (after much argument and heavy opposition) from the larger, richer planters) the Coffee Marketing Board of Kenya.

In 1944, having successfully established an orderly organization for the marketing of the Kenya coffee crop, he became manager in East Africa of Dalgety & Co.

Eleven years later he retired from Dalgety's and took his coffee interests again as Chairman and Chief Executive of the Coffee Marketing Board of Kenya and Managing Director of the KPCU until his retirement in 1967. He and his wife, Maisie, left Kenya in 1969 to live in Western Australia.

During his career, the Kenya coffee crop increased from 6,000 tons to 55,000 tons a year and, largely as a result of his efforts, Kenya had organized a market for the country's entire crop.

He was made an OBE in 1953, CBE in 1962 and promoted KBE in 1969.

His wife died in 1983 and he is survived by their four children.

joined the European Community.

Six years later he returned to Westminster and served the Commons employment and foreign affairs committees as their chief officer for seven years before being promoted to the clerkship of standing committees.

An accomplished musician he played for much of his life in amateur orchestras and chamber groups, being equally at ease with the clarinet, the trumpet and the bassoon.

His first marriage, in 1957 to Shirley Jane Twining, was dissolved in 1977; in 1981 he married Vera Reckinger, who survives him. There were two children of the first marriage.

believed in simplicity rather than sophistication. He criticized his easy, casual style as "the slouch look".

This contrast with the more elaborate European design helped to establish America as an alternative fashion source in the 1980s, especially with new breed of independent women.

Ellis worked in Manhattan but was brought up in Virginia. He graduated in business and later received a master's degree in retailing at New York University. He went on to become a sportswear buyer starting a life-long interest in clothes for an outdoor life that reflected the American collegiate world.

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Birthdays today
Sir Robert B. Black, 80; Lord
Brandon of Oakbrook, 66; Mr
Patrick Cargill, 68; Mr Tom
Curtis, 61; Professor Richard
D'Aeth, 74; the Hon William
Douglas-Home, 74; Mr Maurice
Evans, 85; Miss Sheila Faith
MEP, 58; Dr R. N. Franklin, 51;
General Sir Michael Gow, 61.

Latest wills
The Dowager Viscountess Falkland, of Chelsea, vice-chairman of the Conservative Party 1931-39, left estate valued at £464,049 net.
Mr Michael Alexander Tachmitchin, of Jevington, East Sussex, shipowner, left estate in the UK valued at £1,224,398 net.

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The following table shows the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable "Number of children" (N = 1,000). The independent variables are "Age" and "Gender". The results are as follows:

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-statistic	p-value
Age	0.05	0.01	5.00	0.0001
Gender	0.10	0.02	5.00	0.0001

The results indicate that both Age and Gender are significant predictors of the number of children. The coefficient for Age is 0.05, indicating that for every year increase in age, the number of children increases by 0.05. The coefficient for Gender is 0.10, indicating that males have 0.10 more children than females.

[illegible]

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THE ARTS

Television

There are few better images at the moment for the relationship between sport, television and money than those carefully positioned billboards in Mexican stadiums. In its third programme *Open The Box* (Channel 4) took a sober look at the way business masquerades as pleasure.

Concentrating on one event last summer — the race at Crystal Palace between Zola Budd and Mary Decker — *Take The Money And Run* was a depressingly sharp reminder of television's ability to hijack and pollute what should be clean competitive fun. Sponsored by Peugeot Talbot, who seem to have a genius for reducing athletes to marketable commodities, the race was promoted by a gaggle of bloated, sweaty-faced moguls in Terylene suits. I say "suits" but as the programme made clear the subsequent farce had nothing to do with competitive sport.

Time and again, in terms more appropriate to a boxing match, it was the word "confrontation" which cropped up. "The head-to-head that had to happen," said one commentator, describing the two athletes, neither of whom incidentally won a medal at this distance in Los Angeles. In the event — an event purely staged for television — 100 million watched the pipping Zola Budd trip in fourth at some ludicrous late hour so as to catch the American viewers.

The record she did break was for her appearance fee of £90,000. This sum was almost double what the winner Mary Decker was paid. Lapping both of them were the Peugeot dealers who, assembled in their marquee, were told how this epitomized a great family occasion. The loser, indubitably, was athletics as producer Michael Jackson intelligently made clear. Having interviewed the right people he did however find himself twiddling his thumbs half-way through.

The Terylene tycoons currently promoting sport might have done well to watch *The Marking Mix* (Channel 4). In a well-designed, nicely edited programme devoted to corporate image it was shown that the person answering the phone says as much about their organization as the chairman.

Nicholas Shakespeare



A pleasurable pursuit in Frederick E. Valter's watercolour of "An Unwelcome Art Critic" (above) and James Ward's gentle "Haymakers with sleeping child" (right), both on show at Colnaghi

Galleries



Sporting pastimes for animal-lovers

Pastimes, Pleasures and Pursuits Colnaghi

English Pictures for the Country House Leger

Since sport and snobbery are supposed to be the two things dearest to the British heart, there are several shows on in London at the moment which should find an immediate and enthusiastic response, on one count or both. The two principle contenders are actually side-by-side in Bond Street, just to simplify matters for those who prefer to contemplate exercise on canvas rather than actually indulging in it. Pastimes, Pleasures and Pursuits, subtitled "A Survey of British Sporting Life", is at Colnaghi until June 28, and English Pictures for the Country House, subtitled "An Exhibition of Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Century Conversation

Pieces, Portraits and Sporting Pictures in Period Rooms", is at the Leger Galleries until July 23.

Both, naturally, raise tiresome but unavoidable questions such as what do you mean by sporting, and what do you mean by snobbery? Though the British like to think of themselves as animal lovers, it is arguable whether many of the regular pursuits of animal-loving sportsmen even today support the idea for the unbiased outsider. And when we look to the past, attitudes become even more difficult to categorize. What should we make, for example, of the three remarkable watercolours by Henry Alken Senior in the Colnaghi show, depicting respectively *Bull Baiting*, *Cock Fighting* and *Terrers Fighting*? Surely no attitude, least of all one of reproach or disgust, is registered by any of these? And does one necessarily inscribe oneself in the ranks of the blood-thirsty if one notes with approval the extraordinary arrangement of firms in *Bull Baiting*, with the attendant dogs lying gracefully through the air like so many putti in a baroque altar-piece? Can one, ultimately, separate aesthetic re-

sponse from interest (or lack of it) in the subject represented?

Presumably the question does not arise for many people: they want a nice picture of a horse or a dog or a hunting scene, and to be really nice it needs to have a touch at least of artistic talent deployed in it. Maybe the singular beauty or documentary interest of a particular animal or situation may take precedence over concern for the filterings of the artist's hand, but then the same is true of the portrait, for instance, and the National Portrait Gallery lives forever on this precarious balance. It must be said that the principal interest of the Colnaghi show, and a large part of the Leger show, will be for the sportsly inclined. But at Colnaghi there are certainly compensations even for those who would not dream of going near a hunting field, a fishing stream or a race-course, let alone a bull-pit. James Ward's *Haymakers with Sleeping Child* — pastime, pleasure or pursuit? — is idyllically charming; there is an admirable Stubbs, *The Changer ridden by H.A. Wallop*; *Fellows Engaged at the Battle of Minden*; and one may be suitably

diverted by a couple of Rowlandsons (ribbidge and dice) or one of John Leech's terrible children brandishing some mislaid toy at a beauty crying "Now I've got you!" in *None but the Brave Deserve the Fair!* And for anyone who remains captious there is fair warning in Frederick E. Valter's *An Unwelcome Critic*, in which an infuriated bull squares up to an easel wisely abandoned by the artist.

Next door the element of snob appeal comes more obviously into play. The very title of the show is nicely ambiguous: are the pictures presented as works designed for the country houses of their time, or hopefully destined for the country houses of our own? Which of us, after all, will not be just a little flattered at the assumption he has a country house ready to be filled with art, whether he does or not? But then, as Cecil Beaton at the Barbican reminds us, snobbery has its own kind of sincerity, and better an interest in art born of snobbery than one not born at all. I suspect — or is it just my own form of snobbery? — that the majority of the portraits of historically unimportant people by

Reynolds, Cotes and Romney will appeal to persons in search of surrogate ancestors, but the conversation pieces by Zoffany and Sir William Beechey are quite charming irrespective of who the sitters were.

On the sporting side there are also pleasures at Leger. The anglers in George Barret's *River Landscape* are quite incidental, present to reinforce the romantic effect of the rustic cottage and the rainbow, and if the horses in John Frederick Herring Senior's *Vespa* with her owner Sir Mark Wood Bt have, to those who know about such things, an interest of their own, that does not preclude others from enjoying Herring's crisp draughtsmanship and elegant simplicity. No doubt this is the balance most devoutly to be wished, and when it is achieved, sublimely, by Stubbs, or in a more workaday fashion by Herring, the result is something specifically British and, in its simultaneous appeal to philistine and aesthete alike, something we have no need at all to be ashamed of.

John Russell Taylor

Recital
Encore
for a
showman

Vladimir
Horowitz
Festival Hall

One feared that allowances would need to be made for an old man's fingers. In fact the technique is still astonishing, the imagination as fertile as ever, the showman's instinct, fine-tuned by six decades on the concert platform, irresistible.

At this recital's climax, after a performance of Chopin's Polonaise in A Flat which evoked a bygone era of larger passions and grander gestures, the audience stood and cheered. It was a wholly appropriate response. For all the glittering achievements in the pianist Vladimir Horowitz's career, it is possible that this extraordinary Indian summer of renewed virtuosity and vigour is the most remarkable flowering of all.

He had described this London concert as an "encore" to his current tour, so it was not surprising to find one Horowitz lullaby succeeding another, at least after the interval. In Schubert's Impromptu in B Flat, D933, he invested the serene "Rosamunde" theme with a typical blend of capricious accent displacement and audacious rubato.

He essayed the succeeding variations in his most silvery-toned, nimble form; those celebrated "flat" fingers appearing to skim the keys, yet were capable of entrancing shifts of volume and timbre. Finally came the whimsy of the supreme entertainer: he "conducted" the final, left-hand notes with little wiggles of his right index finger.

In Liszt's *Sonetto del Petrarca* it was the ringing resonance of his bass octaves, whose overtones seemed to ignite the cascading passage-work above, that caught the ear. Later, in the Chopin Polonaise, we heard those famously unerring octaves in different mood: galloping through the ostinato with tightly controlled fervour. Between these pieces he played two Chopin mazurkas with haunting delicacy.

The concert had opened similarly, with three Scarlatti sonatas delivered quixotically on the edge of audibility. Little remained, perhaps, of Scarlatti's own spiky humour. Schumann's *Kreislerner* is one of Horowitz's most renowned interpretations — or most notorious, depending on one's taste for wild rhythmic licence, sudden hushes and thunderous cacophonies, and emphasis on the music's most irregular features. However, there could be no arguing about the superb exposure of inner parts or the startling clarity of the presto counterpoint.

Certainly there is no more idiomatic Scriabin exponent around. The colossal build-up of the D sharp minor Etude testified nobly to the grand Russian tradition which nurtured its greatest heir so many years ago.

Richard Morrison

Rosalind Plowright is suffering from exhaustion and has been advised to withdraw from the title role of *Mary Stuart* in the English National Opera production, which is due to open tomorrow. The part will now be taken for the first three performances by the Greek soprano Jenny Drivalva, and the remaining five performances will be sung by Faith Elliott.

Concert
Allegri Singers
St John's

When it was composed, in 1931, Berthold Goldschmidt's *Final Chapters*, a setting of two poems by Erik Kästner, must have sounded suspiciously like propaganda. But nowadays, with the world living under the shadow of the nuclear threat, the work's prediction of the self-inflicted end of mankind in the year 2003 might even seem a little optimistic, though, like Orwell's *1984*, *Final Chapters* was composed more as warnings and prophecy.

Goldschmidt, who following several decades of silence after he fled Nazi Germany has happily resumed composing, is perhaps best known (though still not very widely so) as the man who first conducted and helped to prepare Deryck Cooke's completion of Mahler's Tenth Symphony. His teacher, the post-impressionist Schreker, but he has followed neither his master's course nor any of the paths forged by Schoenberg. Instead, he has tended towards the independent and elliptic manner of Germany's other major composition teacher of the time, Busoni.

Débuts

Kevin Lawrence and Juliana Osinechuk from America have formed a strongly bonded violin and piano duo. There was nothing prissy about their Mozart, and they do not seem to care for small-scale ideas. The pungent drama of Prokofiev's First Sonata suited Lawrence's rather strident tone, though he was quite able to adapt to a vibrant intensity in the Janáček Sonata. I was surprised that he missed the charm inherent in Wieniawski's music, but then their programmes with showpieces. The French pianist Elizabeth Herbin may come from a musical family, but her chief asset is her fingers. The Liszt *Dante Sonata* allowed her to accumulate great surges of sound — the grandiloquent gestures had real excitement — but despite a developed legato

technique, she could not colour phrases effectively in Chopin. A rhythmic slackness and lack of attention to harmonic detail made Schubert's B flat Sonata, Op. Posth., rather a naive conception.

Claudio Jaffe from Brazil is a cellist with a noble, poised and rather eclectic style. He uses his tone with economy, and though an emotionally reserved player, succeeded in exploring the darker side of Beethoven's Sonata in D, Op. 102, No. 2. The sentiment in the plaintive song of the Adagio was beautifully organized. His is a studied and mature musicianship in the best sense of the phrase.

Todd Crow is an American pianist whose control over the music is symbolized by his earnest posture at the instrument. Each chord is carefully weighed. In Mussorgsky's *Pictures at an Exhibition* he was highly impressive when under fire, and a spine-chilling *Ballet of the Chicks* was exhilaratingly detailed. Despite his wonderful reflexes, his effect is made by the perfect finish of his playing, rather than by a spontaneous inspiration.

James Methuen-Campbell

Back in the Sixties Cherie Lunghi was "heartbroken" when Zeffirelli did not select her as Juliet when he was filming *Romeo and Juliet*. But last month her latest film *The Mission* picked up first prize at Cannes and on Thursday she takes the lead in *Letters to an Unknown Lover* on Channel 4. Interview by Simon Banner

French without tears

In the United States her name was picturesquely described as "a movie marquee no-no", yet actress Cherie Lunghi has never thought of changing it and insists that people "tend to remember it as the name they can't remember". Whether she can pronounce it is another matter. "In England", she says, a half-serious frown clouding her face, "I'm generally known as 'Cherry'. It's only in France that it gets the French pronunciation my mother intended, but even that causes problems. Shout 'darling' on a film set and a hundred people turn their heads."

France is where she has been working recently, filming *Letters to an Unknown Lover*, which gets a showing on Channel 4 on Thursday and on French television shortly after. Set in wartime France, the film is adapted from the novel *Les Louves* by Pierre Boileau and Jean Narcejac, who wrote *Les Diaboliques*, and tells the story of an escaped prisoner-of-war who gets caught up in the dangerous fantasies of the two sisters in whose apartment he takes refuge.

Cherie Lunghi plays Hélène, motivated by a sense of injured family pride to become the more fatal of the two femmes. It was the character's moral ambivalence which attracted her to the role. "There's a definite challenge in portraying such a conniving woman in a sympathetic way, and the drama only works if we do have some sympathy for what she considers her plight."

A more immediate challenge was the simultaneous filming of *Letters* in French and in English. "My mother saved very hard when I was young to send me out to France during holidays to improve by French, but even so I still had a lot of work to do to get it right for *Letters to an Unknown Lover*, and I certainly couldn't do it by my part as I did for the English version because I was terrified of making a grammatical mistake. As it was, someone told me they could pick up a hint of an Austrian accent, a bit like Romy Schneider. I don't know where that came from."

Cherie Lunghi's first and inspirational introduction to the theatre came when she was four and saw Frankie Howerd in the role of "an outraged caterpillar" in a pantomime version of *Alice in Wonderland*. "As much as anything though I was entranced by the theatre itself — the red plush and the glittering lights — and most of all I liked sitting in a box. If it had been the back stalls, I think I might never have taken up acting at all."

The London stage school which she chose to attend when she was 11 was apparently "like something straight out of *Fame*". Before going on to drama school at 18, she had already experienced a fair amount of success — on radio, in an episode of *Dr Finlay's Casebook*, and even a season with the Bolshoi Ballet at the Festival Hall — along with one considerable disappointment. Although selected for the final screen test for the role of Juliet in Franco Zeffirelli's film of *Romeo and Juliet*, Cherie was "heartbroken" not to be given the part. "At the time I felt as if God had tested me and I'd failed, though now I think it would have been very hard for me. In this job you do have to learn to accept rejections."

A later period of unemployment coincided with a large bill for insurance on a Morris Minor and led to the desperate remedy of appearing in a shampoo advert. "Acting is all about lying for a good reason. Advertising is all about lying just for money. I really didn't like having to pretend to have dandruff."

It was an appearance in David Hare's *Teeth and Smiles* at the Royal Court in 1975 which marked Cherie Lunghi's big break in the theatre, after which she did several seasons with the Royal Shakespeare Company, as well as appearing at the National Theatre in *Uncle Vanya*, and on television in everything from *Bill Brandt* to *Edward and Mrs Simpson*, and as Beatrice in *Much Ado About Nothing* in the BBC Shakespeare marathon.

Her first film appearance was less happy. As Guinevere in John Boorman's *Excalibur* she objected to "all the violence and liberally spread ketchup". "I wouldn't want to do that macho myth-making sort of thing again, but with films at least I think you have to make a few compromises at

the start, and I've always felt that success in films would give me much more control over my career." In pursuance of that success Cherie has done the occasional stint of looking for work in Hollywood, going to parties till she is "blue in the face", but she has always become homesick after a few weeks and returned to England.

"To begin with it seems like a fairground, but you soon realize that a couple of hours is more than enough in most fairgrounds." Her American work has so far been restricted to a couple of mini-series, although her part in *The Mission*, which picked up first prize at Cannes, seems set to establish Cherie Lunghi more firmly with American audiences. Her role, as a Spanish widow beloved of both Robert de Niro and Aidan Quinn, involved "two wonderful months filming in the old colonial town of Cartagena in Colombia", while the rest of the cast sweated it out in the jungle.

Along with *The Mission*, on release here in the autumn, Cherie Lunghi's appearance in a new Alan Bleasdale series called *The Monocled Mutineer* scheduled for a September screening on BBC1, will be one of her last for the time being. Her first baby is due in September. "But don't," she says decisively, "ask me any of those who's-the-father-and-are-you-married questions".



Cherie Lunghi, who was inspired by Frankie Howerd

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Romantic and tragic love in fin-de-siecle Vienna
"BRENDA BLETHYN... SPELLBINDING" (Daily Mail)
Lyttelton: Tonight, Thurs at 7.45.
Tomorrow at 2.15 & 7.45. Then June 17, 18, 19 (m&e).

WIGMORE HALL
Wednesday 4 June
at 7.30 pm
MELOS QUARTET
of Stuttgart
HAYDN: Quartet Op. 77 No. 1
CHOPIN: Nocturne Op. 9 No. 2
BRAHMS: Quartet Op. 51 No. 2
In the P.M. 2.30 pm
01-495 2941

College report raises doubts on £3.5m debt

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The report of an independent inquiry into the finances of University College, Cardiff, has raised serious doubts about the college's financial management, which has led to debts of £3.5 million.

The disclosure caused fears in Wales that the University Grants Committee (UGC), which last week reduced the college's allocation by 0.3 per cent, may consider further cuts in its recurrent grant to force it to put its house in order.

The report by the firm of accountants, Price Waterhouse, said: "We cannot over-emphasize the need to identify at an early stage further courses of action which may be necessary to secure the financial position of UGC should events not go the way envisaged".

The report, ordered by the Department of Education and Science and due to be discussed by the senate today, said that the college was unduly optimistic about its financial position after the big university cuts of 1981, and did not initiate the kind of tough action taken by other universities.

The college was criticized for not having made the same

payroll savings as other universities through early retirement. The result could be that it will be forced to make compulsory redundancies.

Price Waterhouse said that the college had not evolved a clear manpower strategy. "No attempts have been made to target manpower reduction to departments where the staff-student ratio is low or where the quality of academic achievement is perceived to be poor."

The college's early retirement scheme was generous compared with many commercial schemes but its assumption that it would save £1 million in pensions by 1990 was premature, the report said.

It had also assumed that its wages bill would rise 1 per cent less than inflation, giving savings of £2 million. But the UGC had said that salaries would probably rise in line with inflation.

Dr Alfred Moritz, vice-principal (administration and registrar), said that the college council had so far given only preliminary consideration to the report. "In the meantime it would be inappropriate for any college officer to comment," he said.

Police to widen hunt for girl's killer

By Peter Davenport

Detectives searching for the killer of Sarah Harper, aged 10, are to contact every chief constable in Britain asking for their help in the inquiry, it was disclosed yesterday.

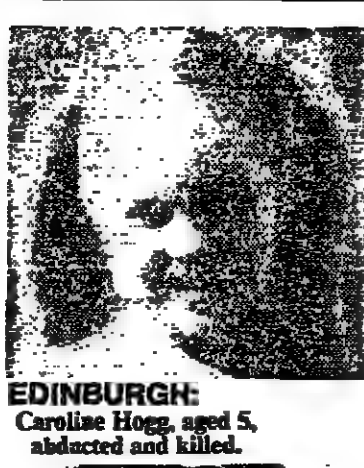
They are to hunt a video recording of a confidential briefing by detectives and forensic scientists investigating the killing.

The police also released an artist's impression of a man wanted for interview who was seen in the corner shop in Morley, Leeds, where the girl bought a loaf of bread and two packets of crisps before she was abducted.

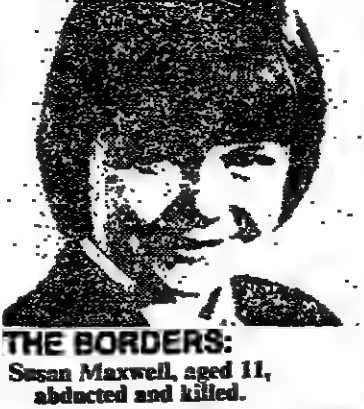
The moves came 68 days after Sarah was abducted and killed, with her body dumped in the River Trent near Wilford, in Nottingham, 70 miles from her home.

Chief Supt Tom Newton, an officer co-ordinating the investigation, said the inquiry was set to become Britain's biggest-ever manhunt. The appeal to chief constables would lead to thousands more people being interviewed.

Particular attention was being paid to the cases of Caroline Hogg, aged 5, of Edinburgh, and Susan Maxwell, aged 11, from the Borders, who were both abducted near their homes and taken south before their bodies were eventually found in the Midlands.



EDINBURGH: Caroline Hogg, aged 5, abducted and killed.



THE BORDERS: Susan Maxwell, aged 11, abducted and killed.



LEEDS: Sarah Harper, aged 10, abducted and killed.



An artist's impression of the man wanted for questioning by the police, described as being aged in his thirties, 5ft 10in tall, with distinctive light ginger hair, balding on top, and wearing lightweight silver-rim spectacles.

Hippies camp in New Forest

Continued from page 1

operation before they crossed into Hampshire after several "ramming incidents" involving police and convoy vehicles.

The Stoney Cross site is the third used by the group since a Somerset farmer obtained an injunction to regain possession of his land near Yeovil. The group has been on the road looking for a site for a mid-summer solstice festival since being banned from Stonehenge.

Yesterday Hampshire police ordered the convoy to leave its new Stoney Cross site by 3pm or face arrest for obstructing the highway.

The convoy immediately moved off the highway and crossed dykes on to heath and scrubland and set up camp. That thwarted the police plan to take action for obstruction, leaving their hands tied until an injunction was granted.

Mr John Hughes, the Forestry Commission's New Forest recreation officer, immediately went on to the site accompanied by the chief constable and asked the campers to leave or face legal proceedings.

After 20 minutes, Mr Hughes and Mr Duke left the site and the Forestry Commission announced that it would urgently seek a possession order.

Mr Hughes said: "The whole of the New Forest is a site of special scientific interest. It is one of the most valuable areas of countryside in the country. A large presence of this kind can do serious damage to it and we want these people to leave immediately."

The by-laws of the Forest prohibit the setting up of any caravans or tents at other than authorized sites and ban the lighting of fires or picking of firewood.

A hippie convoy member who rammed a police van with a hearse was fined £50 by magistrates in Poole, Dorset.

Carl Brocklehurst, aged 23, of Preston, Lancashire, admitted a number of traffic offences.

Opium traces in ancient poppy jugs

Athens (AP) — A research chemist's discovery of opium traces in a 3,500-year-old Egyptian-made vase suggests that ancient merchants operated a flourishing drug trade in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Dozens of the small clay vases known to archaeologists as Base Ring jugslets and dating from the Late Bronze Age (1600-1100 BC) have been unearthed at sites in Egypt and Syria.

Their distinctive shape, reminiscent of an upside-down poppy head, gave rise to theories that the vases were specially designed as opium containers.

"The juglet I tested had four vertical stripes in relief on the body. They appeared to imitate the incisions you make in an unripe opium poppy capsule to allow the white latex to ooze out," said Mr John Evans, the British chemist who ran the investigation.

Small sherds from a suspected opium juglet were crushed and then treated with solvents to isolate organic substances trapped in the clay.

"Physical deposits contained in ancient vases, like oils and resins, percolate into the fabric of the clay and remain there indefinitely," said Mr Evans, who teaches at

the North East London Polytechnic.

The pulverized clay yielded just enough resin to be visible on a pinhead, but enough to be analysed by modern methods.

The chemicals extracted from the juglet were first analysed with infra-red and ultra-violet spectrometers. More tests using gas and high performance liquid chromatography, which can identify substances in a billionth of a gram, confirmed the presence of both opium and olive oil.

Clay containers were for shipping valuable goods such as wine, oil, myrrh and frankincense around the Mediterranean.

were often recycled by ancient merchants.

Tests on other opium jugslets may indicate whether they contained a concentrated form of the drug, possibly for use in religious rituals, or a milder solution intended for medical purposes.

According to ancient Egyptian medical texts, opium was a popular remedy for scalp diseases and a sedative for wounded warriors.

An Australian expert on Egyptian pottery, Dr Robert Merrillees, noted that jugslets found in Egypt were often placed in a child's tomb.

Cash help for Cornish tin mine rejected

Continued from page 1

ment on RTZ in five to six weeks' time.

Mr Morrison accepted that the decision could have a devastating effect on the region. He said: "The effect on that part of the country is very significant indeed."

Geovor had tried to improve its viability by proposing a takeover of a marine mining company in Cornwall, but in the department's view this proposal did not go far enough to meet the viability criteria.

While Geovor and the department did not differ greatly in their forecasts of tin prices over the next 4-5 years the department judged that the cost per job created by finance for Geovor was too high.

Geovor had tried to improve its viability by proposing a takeover of a marine mining company in Cornwall, but in the department's view this proposal did not go far enough to meet the viability criteria.

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, takes the Salute at a Best Retreat by the Bands of the Household Division for the Prince Philip Appeal for Commonwealth Veterans, Horse Guards, Horse Guards Parade, 6.25; followed by a reception.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Master of Trinity House, attends the annual court, church service and lunch, Trinity House, EC3, 11.25.

The Prince of Wales, President, Youth Business Initiative, holds a reception, Kensington Palace, 6.45.

The Princess of Wales, Patron, London City Ballet, attends a reception, West Street Studios, WC2, 6.45.

Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Scots (The

Royal engagements

Royal Regiment), visits Combined Cadet Force contingents affiliated to the Royal Scots, George Heriot's School, Lauriston Place, Edinburgh, 11; later she visits Strathcarron Hospice, Denny, Stirlingshire, 2.40; and then visits HM Prison and Institution Cornton Vale, Stirling, 3.50.

Princess Margaret visits Hailon College of Further Education, Widnes, 12.55; and later visits the Victoria Road County Primary School, Runcton, 2.50.

The Duchess of Kent attends a musical evening to mark the 10th anniversary of the Beethoven Fund for Deaf Children, 13 Grosvenor Crescent, SW1, 7.05.

Princess Michael of Kent attends the Bond Street Pageant, 1 New Bond St, 11.15; and later lunches at the Westbury Hotel, W1, 1.15.

New exhibitions

Works by the Ulster

Watercolour Society: Bell Gallery

Mon to Fri 9 to 6 (ends June 13); Matisse: Illustrations to the Amours of Pierre de Ronsard; Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends June 22).

Shoreline: carved birds, woven hangings, ceramics, etchings, paintings, jewellery and glass; Yew Tree Gallery, The Square, Ellastown, Tues to Sun 11 to 5.30 (ends July 6).

Exhibitions in progress

Lighthouses: paintings, models, information and photographs; Towner Art Gallery, High St, Eastbourne, Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends June 29).

Art for Everyone; Museum and Art Gallery, Peterborough; Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (ends June 28).

Musical

Harpichord recital by Robert Woolley; St George's, Brandon Hill, Bristol, 1.

Concert by the English String Orchestra with the Cheltenham Bach Choir; Gloucester Cathedral, 7.30.

Organ recital by Malcolm Archer; Bristol Cathedral, 1.15.

Organ recital by Simon Wright; St Martin's, Scarborough, 7.30.

Talks, lectures

The story of plant names by Roy Harding; National Park Visitor Centre, Brockhole, Windermere, 3.30.

Optics of animal eyes by Mike Land; Molecular Sciences Lecture Theatre, Sussex University, Brighton, 6.30.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on economic policies and unemployment. Procedure motion on Channel Tunnel Bill.

Lords (2.30): Gas Bill, committee, fifth day.

Beating Retreat

The Guards Massed Bands will 'Beat Retreat' on Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall, today at 6.30 pm and then tomorrow and Thursday, by floodlight, at 9.30 pm.

Roads

The Midlands: M1: Contrailow continues between junctions 15 and 16 (Northampton); entry and exit slip roads still closed at junction 15; Rothamsted services have been reopened. M6: Contrailow at junction 4 (NEC/A630) for about two miles; the M42 slip road to the M6 southbound is closed to all traffic; northbound entry slip road to the M6 will be closed from 7 am to 9.30 am. M5: Contrailow continues between junction 4 (Bromsgrove) and junction 5 (Droitwich); southbound entry slip to motorway at junction 5 remains closed.

Wales and West: M4: Various lane restrictions between junction 21 and 22. A5: Southbound contrailow between junctions 8 (M50) and 9 (Newbury). A4022: Road construction on Newbury bypass.

The North: M6: Contrailow between junctions 21 and 22. A5: Southbound contrailow between junctions 8 (M50) and 9 (Newbury). A4022: Road construction on Newbury bypass.

Scotland: Glasgow: Eastbound carriageway of Omburton Rd closed at River Clyde overflows. A74: Slip road and junction alterations on the Colinton section of the M7, opposite to Wester Hailes. End Lowland: reduce speed on approach. A82: Single line traffic over miles N of Inverness. Design between 8 pm and 4.30 pm.

Information supplied by AA

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending May 25:

- 1 EastEnders (Mon), 10.50m
- 2 The Bill (Tue/Sun), 10.20m
- 3 Three Up, Town Down, 11.55m
- 4 The Bill (Wed), 11.55m
- 5 The Bill (Thu), 11.55m
- 6 The Bill (Fri), 11.55m
- 7 The Bill (Sat), 11.55m
- 8 The Bill (Sun), 11.55m
- 9 The Bill (Mon), 11.55m
- 10 The Bill (Tue), 11.55m

Anniversaries

Births: James Hutton, physician and geologist, Edinburgh, 1726; Sydney Smith, preacher, reformer and wit, Woodford, Essex, 1771; Richard Cobden, politician, Midhurst, Sussex, 1804; Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederate States of America, Todd County, Kentucky, 1808; George V, reigned 1910-1936; Marlborough House, London, 1865; Otto Loewi, physician, Nobel laureate 1936, Frankfurt am Main, 1873; Raoul Dufy, Le Havre, 1877; George von Bekézy, physicist, Nobel laureate 1901, Budapest, 1899.

Deaths: William Harvey, discover of the nature of the circulation of the blood, London, 1657; Georges Bizet, Boulogne, France, 1875; James Thomson, poet, London, 1882; Samuel Pimms, politician and social reformer, Folkestone, Kent, 1898; Franz Kafka, writer, Kierling, Austria, 1924; Pope John XXIII (Angelo Roncalli), elected 1958, Rome, 1963.

Hay fever delay

The Asthma Research Council which has provided the grass pollen count during the Hay Fever season for nearly 30 years is delaying the issue of its daily pollen count until June 10 this year.

Because of the coldest April since records were first noted at the London Weather Centre and the continuing low temperatures, grass pollen will not be in the air in sufficient quantity to cause distress to most hay fever sufferers until around June 10. The council will however, commence its public information service before then if the experts, who carry out the work, so advise.

Portfolio Gold

Times Portfolio Gold rules are as follows:

1. Times Portfolio is free. Purchase of The Times is not a condition of taking part.

2. Times Portfolio will comprise a group of public companies whose shares are listed on the Stock Exchange and quoted in The Times.

3. The company's share price will be the basis for the selection of shares. The company's share price will be the basis for the selection of shares.

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Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure will move across Britain from the NW.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S England: Becoming cloudy with outbreaks of rain, clearing during the evening; wind W light or moderate; max temp 16C (61F).

East Angles, Midlands, E NW, central N, NE England, Wales, Lake District: Mainly cloudy with occasional rain and patches of hill fog, clearing from the NW; wind W light or moderate; max temp 17C (63F).

Central islands, SE England: Rather cloudy with rain or drizzle at times, hill and coastal fog patches; wind W light or moderate; max temp 17C (63F).

Wales, NW Scotland: Rather cloudy with occasional showers, heavy in places; wind W moderate or fresh; max temp 13C (55F).

Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy with occasional showers; wind W fresh; max temp 11C (52F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Unsettled, with showers or outbreaks of rain but also sunny intervals, mainly over NE England.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars (hPa). Wind direction is shown by arrows. Wind speed in mph. Temperature in °C.

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Lighting-up time

London 9.40 pm to 4.17 am

Edinburgh 10.19 pm to 4.03 am

Manchester 10.00 pm to 4.14 am

Potomac 9.55 pm to 4.46 am

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Hippies
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TUESDAY JUNE 3 1986

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1316.4 (-4.8)
FT-SE 100
1596.5 (-6.3)
USM (Datastream)
n/a

THE POUND

US Dollar
1.4740 (+0.0010)
W German mark
3.4219 (-0.0006)
Trade-weighted
76.3 (+0.3)

SE date for Exxon

Exxon, the world's biggest oil company which is based in New York, is expected to obtain a listing on the London Stock Exchange next Tuesday. The London listing will not only encourage ownership of Exxon's shares outside the United States, but will also help round-the-clock trading, which is of rising importance in today's increasingly international markets.

The introduction is sponsored by Kleinwort Benson and Morgan Grenfell, and the sponsoring brokers are Kleinwort Benson and Morgan Grenfell Securities.

Powell payout

Powell Duffryn reported pretax profits for the year to March 31 up 7.3 per cent to £2.1 million on turnover up 3.3 per cent to £72.3 million. The dividend was increased by 8.5 per cent per cent to 15.2p net.

Peugeot stake

Chrysler Corporation is to sell its holding of 1.8 million shares and warrants for a further 575,000 shares in the French car company Peugeot. The stake, 12.5 per cent of Peugeot, is worth £12 billion (£182 million).

BZW ready

The creation of the new financial conglomerate centred on Barclays de Zoete Wedd Holdings has been finalised with the completion of the purchase by Barclays Bank of de Zoete & Bevan and Wedd Durlacher Montagu & Co.

Nimslo loss

Nimslo International, the troubled 3-D camera maker based in Florida and traded on the Unlisted Securities Market, revealed a slightly reduced loss of \$2.4 million (£1.6 million), for last year's 13-month trading period.

Bowater offer

The agreed offer for Roberts Adlard by Bowater Industries is fully unconditional after acceptances were received for 79.88 per cent of Roberts Adlard shares. The cash alternative has closed.

Trade rulings

Mr Paul Channon, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has decided not to refer to the Monopolies Commission the proposed acquisition by David S. Smith (Holdings) of St Regis Holdings and the proposed merger of PWS International and the Howard Group.

Trust in talks

The Continental Industrial Trust has received an approach which may lead to a takeover offer for the company.

Hambros bid

The offer by Hambros for Hambros Trust has been declared unconditional as to acceptances. The offer has been accepted by holders of 97.15 per cent of ordinary shares and 91.79 per cent of preference shares.

Dollar goes above 175 yen but dealers predict slide

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

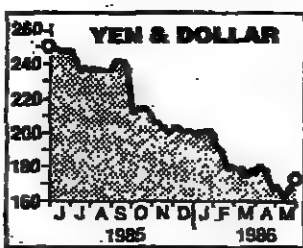
The dollar closed at its highest level against the yen for six weeks yesterday after breaking through the psychologically important 175 yen level.

It continued its recent rise by briefly reaching 177 in Far East trading before settling back to 175 at the close in Europe.

Dealers said, however, that the outlook for the dollar has become uncertain, with the feeling that its rise of the past three weeks may be about to come to an end.

These sentiments were echoed by Mr Martin Feldstein, the former chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, addressing the International Monetary Conference in Boston.

He said the dollar's present level was "simply unsustainable," and that it



implied a continually rising current account deficit. "I believe that the dollar will continue to fall and that the cumulative fall below its current level will be substantial," Mr Feldstein added.

The deputy governor of the Bank of Japan, Mr Yasushi Mieno, told a group of businessmen in Osaka that the yen's fall against the dollar was unlikely to continue, and that they would have to live with a stronger yen.

The dollar has been rising since soon after the Tokyo economic summit, when it dropped to a post-war low of 159.95 against the yen.

The rise has been strongest against the yen and mark. Yesterday, the dollar traded at DM2.3450. But rumours, swiftly denied by the White House, that President Reagan had suffered a heart attack, knocked the dollar back sharply, and it failed to make up the lost ground. It closed at DM2.3215, little changed.

The pound held up well, partly on signals from the Middle East that the oil price could be about to rise. The sterling index gained 0.3 to 76.3.

The likely course of the dollar was extensively discussed at the three-day meeting of the International

Foreign Exchange Dealers Association which took place over the weekend in Dublin.

The consensus among the 1,100 dealers attending the event was that while further short-term dollar gains may be possible, its decline, which began in earnest last September at the instigation of the Group of Five, will resume soon.

The dollar has been buoyed by figures pointing to a stronger economic performance, and hence no need for interest rate cuts, figures which have puzzled many US economists.

Yesterday, it was announced in Washington that factory orders, which dropped by 2.8 per cent in March, rose by 0.1 per cent in April.

Cadbury Schweppes pays \$230m for Canada Dry

By Teresa Poole

Cadbury Schweppes, the drinks and confectionery group, is to pay \$230 million (£156 million) to R.I.R. Nabisco for the Canada Dry soft drinks business and the rights to the Sunbelt carbonated fruit drinks. Under a separate agreement, it will then sell Canada Dry's Canadian bottling operations to Coca-Cola for \$90 million (£58 million).

The final cost to Cadbury of the two brands will be \$140 million (£95 million) which yesterday was partly financed by a vendor placing - conditional on completion - to raise \$54 million. The deal, foreclosed by an announcement last month, will increase the company's share

of the \$30 billion North American carbonated soft drinks market from 0.6 per cent to 3.7 per cent and double its worldwide market share.

In 1985, 1.8 billion litres of Canada Dry mixer drinks and Sunbelt carbonated orange drink were sold worldwide and the businesses made profits of \$19.7 million on sales of \$240 million.

Mr Dominic Cadbury, chief executive, said: "What this acquisition produces is a much better balance between confectionery and soft drinks."

The deal is the latest in a series of moves taken by the company to concentrate on its soft drinks and confectionery businesses and follows the sale

of the Jeyes hygiene division and the beverages and foods division, both in management buyouts.

It is also the second to involve Coca-Cola; last year the two companies announced the formation of a joint venture company to handle the Schweppes and Coca-Cola products in Britain. Mr Cadbury said: "The major reason for the link with Coca-Cola was that we were not interested ourselves in acquiring the bottling operations."

The acquisition is subject to regulatory approval and could face monopoly problems in the United States where it will give Cadbury 45 per cent of the tonic and ginger ale market. *Times*, page 19

Weak rand lifts Anglo American

By Richard Lander

Anglo American Corporation, the South African mining and industrial conglomerate, yesterday announced a 45 per cent increase in pretax profits to R1.3 billion (£371.4 million), largely thanks to the weak performance of the rand which offset the effects of a sluggish domestic economy.

The group raised the final dividend from 100 to 130 cents for the year ending March 31 to give a full year's total of 180 cents against 135 cents.

Income from investments, which include the group's gold mines as well as Rustenburg Platinum, Anglo and the Bermuda-based Minorco investment arm, rose from R545 million to R752 million.

Anglo benefited greatly from the rand's depreciation against the dollar which boosted the company's income despite the lack of excitement in the bullion markets. An ounce of gold, which was worth R491 at the start of Anglo's financial year fetched about R830 yesterday.

Currency factors also helped trading income rise by 40 per cent to R446 million.

The chief contributor in this category was the group's Amcol subsidiary, which reported a 31 per cent rise in attributable earnings last month. Apart from the boost to export income, Amcol was also helped by increased sales to Escom, the domestic electricity supplier, and increased interest income.

"The results reflect the satisfactory spread of investments held by the corporation where earnings and dividends from export-oriented mining operations have counteracted the difficult conditions being experienced by industry in South Africa," Anglo said.

Extraordinary costs rose from R63 million to R83 million, more than half of which represented Anglo's share of losses in associated industrial companies.

Wider tax relief plan urged

By Our City Staff

The Chancellor's proposals for tax relief on profit-related pay should be extended to cover a wide range of profit-sharing schemes, according to a Public Policy Centre paper published today.

The author, Professor James Meade, says that there is a good case for promoting profit-sharing through tax relief, but that such support should allow experimentation with a wide variety of schemes.

Professor Meade highlights three potential difficulties with such schemes. The first is the question of who the workers will want to take on the income risk of having a proportion of pay related to profits. If they are, he suggests, this could lead to a second problem whereby this risk is only accepted in return for a greater say in running the firm. Companies could quickly become unmanageable.

Third, workers will have an incentive to maximise their own incomes, but this may conflict with the goal of expanding employment. The interest of individual workers will lie in boosting investment rather than employment, so maximising income per head.

Professor Meade proposes a system of discriminating labour-capital partnerships, under which it would be up to each worker how much of income to take in fixed wages and how much in variable profits.

Clayform and Samuel shares suspended

By Judith Huxley, Commercial Property Correspondent

Clayform Properties and Samuel Properties both asked for their shares to be suspended yesterday on the strength of merger talks between them. An announcement is expected today. And it will be revealed that Mountleigh, the fast-growing property company, has bought the two key elements in the Samuel Properties stable.

Mountleigh is to buy the £53 million property portfolio which Samuel Properties recently bought from Lombar. Mountleigh is paying £58 million for the acquisition which includes London offices. It intends to sell most at a significant profit.

It is believed that Mountleigh also has an option to buy the jewel in Samuel Properties' crown, the 7.5-acre riverside site at Vauxhall facing the Thames. Samuel Properties intended to develop the site with 600 luxury homes. A planning appeal is to be heard in September. But Mountleigh has agreed the option without consent and intends to under-

Allied sues over Hiram contract

By Alison Eadie

Allied-Lyons, the food and drink group, yesterday said it had started legal proceedings in the Supreme Court of Ontario, Canada, to force Hiram Walker Resources to honour its contract to sell its drinks division to Allied. Allied is also seeking damages up to Can\$9 billion (£4.4 billion).

Allied-Lyons agreed in April to pay Can\$2.6 billion for the Hiram division, but Hiram Walker was subsequently taken over by the Canadian Olympia and York group. Olympia is trying to block Allied's deal in the Canadian courts.

Sir Derrick Holden-Brown, Allied's chairman, said in Toronto yesterday: "Allied-Lyons stands by its legal agreements and expects others to do likewise."

Damages of Can\$4 billion are being sought against Olympia, its subsidiary Gulf Canada, and four members of Hiram's board. A further Can\$1 billion is sought from all defendants as punitive damages. A further Can\$4 billion will be sought in the event the court does not enforce the terms of Allied's agreement.

The report suggests that oil's share of the EEC energy market in 1990 will rise by between 7 and 14 per cent, compared with previous forecasts of a 1 per cent rise.

By 1990 the EEC estimates that oil will take a 48 per cent share of the market.

The gains by oil will be at the expense of EEC coal, most of it produced by British Coal. The report also says that the average price of petrol on the forecourts of EEC countries has dropped by 31 per cent since the start of the year.

But several governments, including Britain, have offset the price fall by raising taxation on petrol.

Europeans dispute Saudi optimism on oil prices

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Contrasting views on the movement of world oil prices emerged yesterday when the European Commission suggested that prices would remain at \$15 a barrel for the rest of the 1980s while King Fahd of Saudi Arabia predicted a rise in the next few weeks to \$20.

Both forecasts were made during the run-up to the next crucial ministerial meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec) which will be on the Yugoslavian island of Brioni on June 25.

Opec is committed by resolutions from its previous meetings to find a way of reversing the slump in world oil prices, which it instigated last December when prices were more than twice present levels in an attempt to involve the main non-Opec oil producing nations.

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Liberty Life makes Continental move

Continental and Industrial Trust put out a coy statement yesterday morning to inform shareholders of "an approach" which might or might not lead to a bid for the company. The approach in fact has been made by the Liberty Life group of South Africa, whose UK subsidiary, TransAtlantic Insurance, already holds 25 per cent of Continental's equity. Although Liberty would like the board's agreement to a cash offer, Continental's initial response - judging by its reaction last November when the size of Liberty's stake was first revealed - will be distinctly cool. At the last published balance sheet date a year ago, Continental had net assets of £126.86 million and a net asset value per ordinary share of 743p. The shares closed yesterday at 810p.

These are the bare details of the latest move of a complex, sophisticated and successful South African group to evolve a strategy and create a structure in the financial services industry, broadly defined, in the United Kingdom, modelled on the pattern of Liberty Life in South Africa. Strong in property, life insurance and investment trusts, Liberty Life has powerful links with Standard Bank of South Africa, in which it is the second largest shareholder after Standard Chartered with 22 per cent; with Guardian National Insurance, a 51-per-cent-owned subsidiary of Guardian Royal Exchange; and with one of South Africa's leading building societies, United.

The logic of Liberty's successful pursuit of Capital & Counties, probably this country's leading developer of shopping centres, its active interest in Continental & Industrial, and potentially most significant of all, its 26 per cent stake in Sun Life Insurance, is not hard to perceive.

The fraught situation in South Africa, a subject to which he gives extensive and informed consideration in his annual statement with the 1985 accounts, is probably enough in itself to persuade any South African chairman to look for areas of further development outside the republic. But there is another factor, namely the polarization of major South African financial, mining and industrial interests into five major groups, Donald Gordon, the Liberty Life chairman; has played a formative role in structuring commercial power in a way the Japanese especially would understand and approve. It would be stupid to suggest that his interest in and concern with South Africa has seriously diminished; true to say that his appetite for business building in the United Kingdom has become noticeably strong.

A major factor in building the Liberty Life group to its present size and influence has been the consistent emphasis put, in its life insurance business, on successful investment. Marketing has been investment led; management has concentrated on the asset side rather than the liabilities

side of the balance sheet. Liberty has also consistently maintained a strong capital base - stronger indeed, until its recent rights issue, than that of the Prudential. The third consistent strand is real estate.

Probably there are only two events in his business career that Donald Gordon regrets, and they are related. Although Liberty Life was originally an independent company, it was effectively taken over by Guardian Royal Exchange in 1964 and ceased to be a subsidiary of GRE only in 1978. He is wistful about the 15 years in which freedom to take advantage of emerging opportunities was inevitably restricted by a distant parent. The compensations were "the infinite patience" he acquired and also "the capacity to frustrate others" he also learned.

The second regret became particularly poignant last week when ITT disposed of its remaining 52 per cent of Abbey Life for £276 million. Abbey Life was of course the great Mark Weinberg success story, which began in the early 1960s when Liberty put up half the capital (£25,000) for the company started by its solicitor, Mr Weinberg. At GRE's insistence late in 1965, Liberty sold its shares for £36,000. The same stake was sold to ITT for \$64 million in January 1968, and again last week, give or take the odd 1.8 per cent, for £277.6 million.

Pro-non-executives

Pro Ned, the organization promoting the appointment of non-executive directors, has been in existence for just over three years and claims responsibility for 180 appointments.

While not a great number in absolute terms, its true measure is the degree of influence the directors exert and where they exert it. Pro Ned's list of companies using its services over the past year includes Boots, Marks and Spencer, and Westland.

Its annual report, however, makes it plain that it would like more influence - or more influence for independent directors. Douglas Strachan, Pro Ned's director, questions the "voluntarist" approach pursued in this country. Although he does not quite go as far as advocating the compulsory adoption of audit committees, composed wholly or largely of independent directors, he makes it plain he thinks such committees do a useful job.

While most large British companies now have succession committees and remuneration committees, on which non-executive directors often wield great power, still not enough have audit committees.

The trend is upwards, but progress is still slow, Pro Ned feels. It notes that, although the fee charged for recommending names has been raised to £1,500, the charge is low enough to make it worthwhile for any sizeable company to use the organization's services.

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Member of the Unit Trust Association



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WALL STREET

New York (Reuters) - Wall Street stocks continued edging lower in early trading yesterday as profit-taking followed last Friday's pullback from record highs.

Traders noted no significant factors to sway the market either way, but with huge gains of the past two weeks they were awaiting a small reversal of the trend, especially among the blue chips.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 10.32 at 1,866.39 around 11am, with the transport average slipping 1.96 to 801.40 and the utilities leader down 1.04 at 188.58.

The broader 65 stocks average fell 3.25 to 719.44. Declining shares led a slight margin on volume of 11 million shares.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index slipped 0.52 to 341.48 while Standard & Poor's composite index declined 1.18 to 246.17.

May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25
AMR	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
ASA	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
AT&T	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Bank of Am	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Boeing	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Chrysler	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Eastman	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Exxon	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
GenCorp	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
IBM	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Intel	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Kodak	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
McDonald	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Merck	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Microsoft	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Motorola	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Novartis	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Oracle	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
PepsiCo	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Procter & Gamble	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Rockwell	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Schlumberger	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Sperry	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Texas Instruments	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Union Carbide	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Walt Disney	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Wendy's	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Weyerhaeuser	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Yale	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Market rates	Market rates	Market rates	Market rates
1 month	1 month	1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months

Standard bank compiled with 1975 was up at 78.3 pence/sterling 78.3-78.4

Source: Standard Bank, London. *Lloyds Bank International

MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %
1 month	1 month	1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months

GOLD	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %
1 month	1 month	1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months

ECGD	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %
1 month	1 month	1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %
1 month	1 month	1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months

CANADIAN PRICES	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %
1 month	1 month	1 month	1 month
3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months

UNIT TRUSTS	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %
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3 months	3 months	3 months	3 months
6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
12 months	12 months	12 months	12 months

UNIT TRUSTS	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %
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UNIT TRUSTS	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %
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6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
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UNIT TRUSTS	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %
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UNIT TRUSTS	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %
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UNIT TRUSTS	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %
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UNIT TRUSTS	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %
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6 months	6 months	6 months	6 months
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UNIT TRUSTS	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %
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UNIT TRUSTS	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %
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The dollar was unable to hold on to its early advantage yesterday. The pound traded within a narrow band through-out, dictated by dollar trends. Sterling closed well off the bottom at \$1.4740, a gain of 10 pence. Its trade-weighted index also closed higher at 76.3.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %	Rate Rates %
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STOCK MARKET REPORT

Lower loan rate forecasts fail to cheer share prices

By Michael Clark

Not even the forecast of lower interest rates from several top City economic gurus and an encouraging CBI survey could inject much enthusiasm into share prices at the start of the new account yesterday.

The attention of many of the big fund managers already appeared to be firmly focused on Wednesday's Derby at Epsom leaving equities to

James Capel, the broker, yesterday published a major review of the market and the shares, 1/2p firmer at 171p, as a "buy". Capel is looking for pretax profits of £30.9 million in 1986 against a depressed £21.8 million last year and £38 million for next year where the prospective p/e is 9.8.

For themselves. As a result, jobbers were content to mark prices lower in early trade and with turnover down to a trickle prices were left to drift throughout the session.

Once again dealers were left to try to generate business through bids and company announcements. By the close of business the FT 30-share index had fallen by 4.8 to 3164.4, while the broader based FT-SE 100 lost 6.3 to 1596.5.

According to Hoare Govett, the broker, interest rates are set to fall by another 2 per cent

before the end of the year and that put some pep back into Government stocks. Prices at the longer end of the market closed with gains stretching to 1/4.

Still hoping for a higher offer from Dixons, shares of Woolworth hardened another 5p to 840p. But Mr Stanley Kalms, chairman of Dixons, is unlikely to increase his offer until he hears from the Office of Fair Trading later this week. The third closing date for the offer is due on Friday week. Market men claim Dixons will have to offer at least £10 a share if the bid is to succeed. Despite all the publicity over the weekend, the Dixons share price closed only 4p dearer at 340p.

That widely heralded placing of Evered Holdings' stake in TI Group failed to materialize. W Greenwell, the broker, was thought to be poised to place the 14.7 per cent stake in the market, but appeared to have had second thoughts.

The sale would have made Evered a total profit of £16 million which it requires to help win control of McKean Bros where it recently launched a £160 million bid. Dealers are still convinced that the placing will be completed soon and possibly go to one buyer. Evered finished 4p up at 290p, while TI lost 4p at 447p.

The big four High Street

banks met some nervous selling following a downgrading of Barclays Bank's profits forecast by Scrimgeour Vickers, the broker. It had been looking for pretax profits of nearly £1 billion in the current year, but has now lowered its estimate to £935 million. Scrimgeour is apparently worried about increased competition. Barclays lost 15p to 487p fearing that other analysts may follow suite. Elsewhere, Lloyds lost 10p to 547p, Midland 7p to 527p and National Westminster 5p to 755p.

Kleinwort Greaveson, the broker, had little difficulty placing the rump of Ratners recent rights issue. The remaining 240,000 shares were placed at 145p in the market with the underlying price 1p cheaper at 146p.

The mail order groups suffered an early mark-down, fearing an all-out postal strike soon. Dealers reported nervous selling, but prices closed above their worst levels of the day as investors decided that the shakeout had been overdone. Freemans dipped to 362p before rallying to close 6p down on the day at 378p, while Grattan lost only 2p to 390p, after 370p. Great Universal Stores A, the biggest of the mail order groups, finished all square at £10.60, after £10.50.

NSS Newagents came with a whisker of its year's peak with an 8p rise to 182p, still hoping for a bid shortly from the privately owned Dundee-based DC Thompson, publisher of the *Beano*, *Dandy* and *Sunday Post*. At the last count, Thompson had built up a near 16 per cent stake in NSS which has often been tipped as a takeover target.

Park Place, with interests in

Note the strength again yesterday in shares of struggling specialist engineer Bestobell, up 20p at a new high of 447p, after 452p, where BTR still owns a 24 per cent stake. Marketmen fancy BTR may soon be ready to either bid for the rest, or pass its stake on to someone else to make the move.

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COMPANY NEWS

GEODOME RESOURCES: The Canadian company expects full mine production at its Idaho gold project in the autumn of next year. A 60 offshore bank which specializes in gold projects, has submitted a proposal to finance the mine.

LYDENBURG PLATINUM: The company has decided to start the current year with a dividend of 40 cents (25.5 cents last time). Pretax profits amount to 5.96 million (4.30 million last time). Tax totals 32,000 (19,000 last time) and gross income is 6.01 million (4.34 million last time).

FULCRUM INVESTMENT TRUST: An interim dividend of 2.2p (same) has been announced on income shares. Dividends and interest received amount to £161,402 (£131,287). Subsidy on dealing £3,593 (£2,582). Other income £6,810 (£7,283). Tax £34,260 (£24,038).

APPLETREE: An interim dividend of 1p (nil) has been declared for the six months to March 31. With figures in 6000, turnover was 8,520 (£8,028), pretax profit 416 (£390), tax 143 (£144). Earnings per share weighted average 5.2p (£5.4p).

BETTS BROTHERS: City Merchant Developers and Betts Brothers announce that their jointly owned company, West Regent Street Development, has acquired the development site at 125/139 West Regent Street, Glasgow, for a figure in excess of £725,000.

GUINNESS PEAT PROPERTIES: The company and the Civic Property Company's office development at Cardinal Point, Bath Road, near Heathrow airport, London, have achieved a new rent level of £14.50 per sq ft and 80 per cent of the space at Cardinal Point has been taken up.

FOTHEREGILL & HARVEY: Turnover for the first five months of the current year is slightly ahead of same period last year, the annual meeting was held. But in some operations increased raw material costs have intensified the general pressure on margins.

WSL HOLDINGS: Six months to February 28, 1986. Turnover £2.12 million. Pretax profit £153,267. Earnings per share 0.85p. Comparative figures have not been included as the directors consider they would be misleading.

LAURA ASHLEY: Shareholders at the annual meeting were told that the current year has started well in each of the company's main markets. Even in Britain, where the weather has not been good and there has been a notable drop in US tourists in the London shops, sales were still showing good increases over last year. In the US, the company has had a good start.

TELEVISION SERVICES INTERNATIONAL: Mr Andrew Lee, the chairman, reported at the annual meeting that the changes undertaken during 1985 had created a solid platform for the current year. In spite of the slow start to 1986 by the industry as a whole, management accounts to the end of April show that group companies are trading better than during the same period last year.

ROBERT MOSS: Under the terms of the offer by Bunzl, a second interim dividend of 2.3p will be paid to holders on the register at the close of business on May 27, whether they accept, or have accepted, the offer.

FRENCH CONNECTION GROUP: During the first quarter of this year the group's business in Britain and France continued to make encouraging progress, the annual meeting heard. In the US, trading remains less than exciting, though there are signs of recovery for the latter part of this year.

COOKSON GROUP: The annual meeting was told that group profit is showing a marked improvement over the latter part of 1985. For the first four months of the current year, overall group results show a satisfactory increase over the comparable period of 1985.

CANNON STREET INVESTMENTS: A final maximum additional consideration of £200,000 has been paid for the acquisition of FSG H Design Products, based on profits to March 31, 1986, the forecast at the time of acquisition having been exceeded. The initial price was £202,500.

J N NICHOLS (VIMTO): The fall in oil prices was affecting the company's concentrate sales in the middle east. Mr Peter Nichols, the chairman, told the annual meeting. However, he said, with changing patterns of trade in Saudi Arabia and further expansion into new markets, exports in the second half of the year should improve.

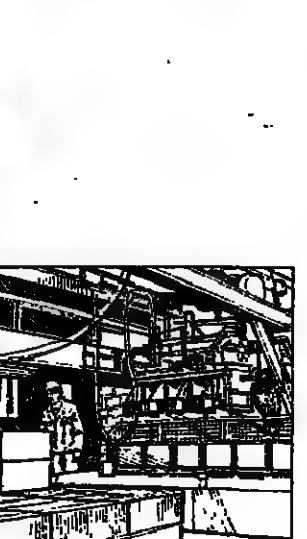
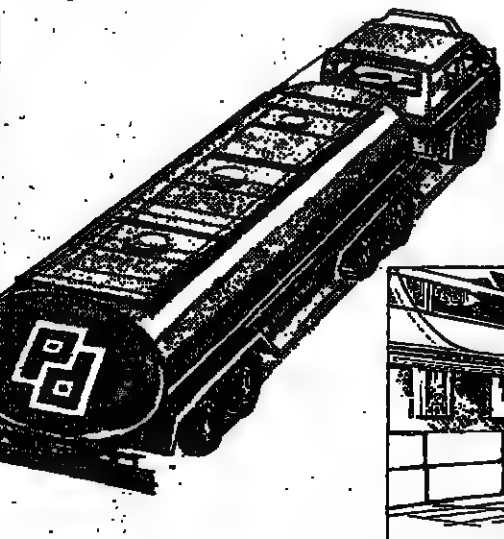
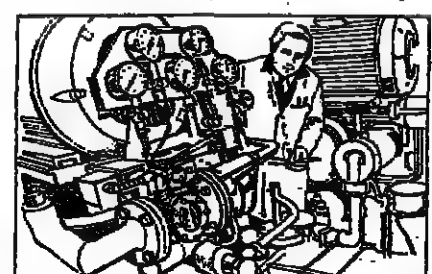
RECENT ISSUES

Equities	148-2	Templeton (215p)	203
Alumascop (150p)	121	Tech Project (140p)	120
Antar (130p)	121	Top Top Drug (160p)	173
Arington (115p)	183-3	Usher (Frans) (100p)	96-3
Ashey (110p)	183	Wellcome (120p)	180-2
Barker (Charles) (150p)	150-4	Westbury (145p)	154-1
Br Island (60p)	153-8	Worchester (110p)	142
Clere Cooper (130p)	128-7	Wichas (140p)	155
Combined Leas (115p)	128-7		
Dalepak (107p)	124-2		
Daves DY (155p)	214-2		
Dean & (80p)	138-2		
Debor (130p)	120		
Fields (MRS) (140p)	100-2		
Green (E) (120p)	147		
Huggins (4) (140p)	80		
Jurys Hotel (115p)	84-2		
Lodge Care (70p)	127-6		
Monty (70p)	391		
Mustard (105p)	108		
Really Useful (330p)	70-3		
Savage (100p)			
Splash Prods (72p)			

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POWELL DUFFRYN

A strong response to a testing year



Pre-tax profits exceeded the much improved result of the previous year. In the U.K., Fuel Distribution had a good result and was supported by stronger performances in Shipping, Engineering, Quarrying and Brickmaking. Overseas, however the difficulties created by the fall in the price of oil took their toll and profits fell sharply. The results, together with the reduction in borrowings, demonstrate the underlying strengths of the Group's spread of business and the emerging benefits of rationalisation.

Looking to the future the Chairman, David Hubbard, says that with low inflation and an encouragingly stable economic outlook, there is good reason for confidence that Powell Duffryn will continue to expand and grow to the benefit of shareholders and employees alike.

Summary of Results

Year ended 31st March	1986	1985
Turnover	£723.0m	£669.2m
Profit before taxation	£22.1m	£20.6m
Profit after taxation	£13.1m	£14.8m
Earnings per share	20.3p	24.8p
Dividends per share	15.2p	14.0p
Gearing ratio	24.0%	52.0%
Return on assets employed	16.1%	14.9%

Powell Duffryn is an industrial group with two thirds of its interests in distribution and storage, principally of coal, oil and chemicals in bulk, and one third in specialist engineering and the supply of construction materials.

POWELL DUFFRYN



APPOINTMENTS

Nationwide Building Society: Mr Alex Gordon has been appointed chairman of the divisional board for Wales and Mr John Eifed Jones also joins the board for Wales. Marlin: Mr Michael Jankowski has become design director.

Andrews-Weatherford: Mr Len Cole has been made deputy chairman and Mr Eugene Pelski has been appointed managing director in succession to Mr Cole. Mr Mike Moody and Mr Fred Willson have joined the board.

Laporte Industries (Holdings): Mr Roger Bexon will succeed Mr Richard Ringwald as chairman on July 17.

MWP: Mr NBM Kite and Mr AS Mims have been appointed managing director and finance director respectively. Mr PF Norris has joined as an assistant director.

National Bedding Federation: Mr Peter D Spinks has been elected president.

Midland Bank: Mr Keichi Yoshida has been appointed a corporate finance director in



Mr Michael Jankowski London and becomes head of Japan desk for Ray Sondah, has become area country manager for Japan, based in Tokyo.

Close Investment Management: Mr JDE Gough has been made a director.

Equitable Life Assurance Society: Professor Roland Smith has been elected president.

WS Moody Holdings: Mr J John Shaw joins the board as deputy chairman.

Hinton Hill Group: Mr William S Moody joins the board and is appointed chief executive. Mr Douglas AIF May, Mr John W Fendleton and Mr John E Sandiford have become directors.

Hodgeson & Faraday: Mr John Gwynne has become chairman.

Hodgeson, McCreery & Co and Minahan Reinsurance Management: Mr Adrian Howells joins the board of directors.

TEMPUS

Swings and standstill at Powell Duffryn

There can be few companies where a static profit performance (virtually unchanged at £28.5 million for the year to March 31) conceals such violent swings in the underlying businesses as Powell Duffryn revealed in its preliminary results yesterday.

Shipping profits doubled from £3.1 million to £6.2 million as the ending of the miners' strike allowed for the one-off restocking of sea-fed coal-fired power stations.

Bulk liquid storage profits declined by 37 per cent to £5.7 million due to difficult market conditions in the US and the United Kingdom. Where trade was good, in Australia, South Africa and Spain, weak currencies stole back the benefit.

Engineering profits declined by nearly a quarter to £5.7 million, due to weak agricultural markets, especially in Saudi Arabia, for the deep-well water pumps which Powell Duffryn manufactures in Phoenix, Arizona. Fire detection and suppression equipment manufactured in New Orleans suffered from the oil slump.

Even fuel distribution, which declined only 9 per cent to £10.1 million, had its swings and roundabouts. A vast improvement in Britain which benefited from the very cold winter was more than offset by stock losses and losses in the closely regulated French market.

In 1986/7, it looks like change again. It will not be a good year for shipping. Not only are coal stocks at power stations replenished, but the Central Electricity Generating Board will be using its own ships in future.

But most other areas should do well. Even fuel distribution in France should at least break even now that oil product prices have been deregulated, assuming that the group decides not to pull out altogether, which is a possibility.

Despite record orders for New Orleans from the US Navy the US market will remain tough. In Phoenix, water-pump manufacture has been cut back in line with demand.

Healthy cash flow in 1985/6 allowed for substan-

tial reduction in debt, allowing gearing to fall from 52 per cent to 24 per cent.

In 1986/7, pretax profit could reach £26.5 million, but the tax charge will remain at the abnormally high level of just under 40 per cent due to unrelieved overseas losses and the need to provide deferred tax on shipping. The shares are therefore on a prospective multiple of about 12.3, and a gross prospective yield of about 7.5 per cent, confirming the group's attractions as a yield stock.

Cadbury

Schweppes

Despite the whirlwind of activity at Cadbury Schweppes over the past six months, the betting yesterday was that the reorienting of the company has further to go.

The vendor placing will raise £54 million of the £93 million cost to Cadbury. This not only eases the strain of writing off £77 million of goodwill but also leaves untouched a large part of the £97 million raised through the disposal of the beverages and foods division earlier this year.

With gearing emerging at a manageable 30 per cent, that allows for more than tinkering. North America, which devastated 1985 profits, still looks the most likely area for further acquisitions and disposals.

The 1p fall in the share price to 160p yesterday, in spite of general approval of the terms, perhaps reflects an unease which will not go away until a set of results shows that the corporate plan is having the desired effect.

The acquisition achieves the desired balance of sales between soft drinks and confectioneries as well as strengthening the company in the United States but the benefits will take a couple of years to come through to the bottom line. Similarly, the joint venture with Coca-Cola in Britain, which should lead to big gains in efficiency, cannot get started until existing bottling and franchise agreements end. So shareholders are going to have to be patient.

On full-year pretax profits after the expiry of the patent are covered by a licence of right under which the company which has developed the drug is required to allow a restricted number of other companies to sell the product in return for a royalty. Drugs covered by a licence of right include Beecham's Amoxil and Glaxo's Ventolin. The promised legislation is unlikely to be retrospective and so is not expected to help these products.

The main beneficiary is

of up to £120 million. the prospective p/e ratio is 12. Cadbury's management has clearly made up for lost time. It is not too late for a bidder to enter the fray, but in a hostile situation, Coca-Cola could turn out to be an effective corporate minder.

Pharmaceuticals

Investors are showing huge interest in Glaxo's Tokyo presentation scheduled for June 24, at the expense of events closer to home. In waiting for the Japanese response, the market has failed to take account of promised changes to the British patent law which should bring huge benefits to Glaxo and other pharmaceutical companies.

In April the Government announced plans to introduce legislation which would effectively extend patent life on drugs from 16 to 20 years. Of the current 16-year patent life, about seven years are usually taken up with tests and trials, so drug companies are often left with only about nine years of patent covered commercial life. Once the patent expires competition from generic products tends to force down prices and so dent profitability.

At present, the four years after the expiry of the patent are covered by a licence of right under which the company which has developed the drug is required to allow a restricted number of other companies to sell the product in return for a royalty. Drugs covered by a licence of right include Beecham's Amoxil and Glaxo's Ventolin. The promised legislation is unlikely to be retrospective and so is not expected to help these products.

The main beneficiary is Zanic. Glaxo's anti-asthma drug, where the patent expires in the early 1990s. Angela Buxton of Morgan Grenfell Securities reckons that the end of the licence of right could add as much as £50 million to Glaxo's profits in the next five years.

In the context of annual profits of more than £500 million the additional boost for Glaxo is not enormous. But it should help sentiment to the shares which at £10.00 are showing signs of nerves ahead of the Tokyo meeting.

ADVERTISEMENT

PLESSEY HOTLINE PLESSEY H

How Plessey 'Aspirin' helps to cure network headache

British Telecom has awarded a contract worth £7m to Plessey for ASDSPN - a system which will help to solve one of the biggest problems that confronts BT whenever there is a major cable fault on its national long-distance telephone network.

ASDSPN, or 'Aspirin' as it is affectionately called, is one of the first systems of its kind in the world. It is a computer-controlled Automatically Switched Digital Services Protection Network which constantly monitors the network.

If any problem threatens the network, or a link requires maintenance, the system automatically finds an alternative route and switches traffic to it without any interruption, or the user even being aware of the problem.

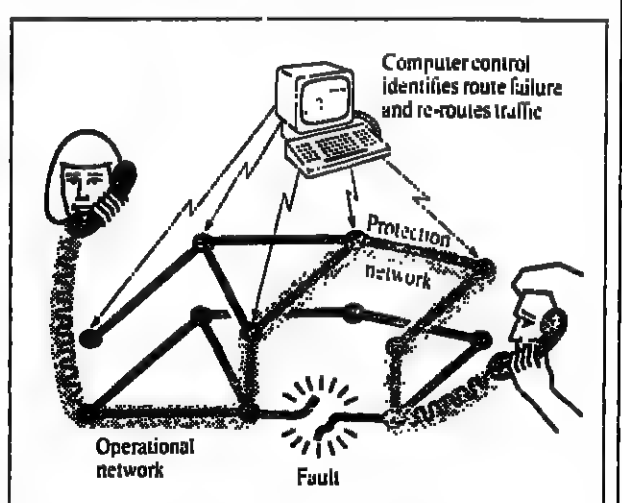
Simultaneously, details of the failure and any automatic remedial action taken are displayed at co-ordination centres.

The first phase of the system - for design, supply, installation and commissioning - was worth £7.5 million and was awarded to Plessey in 1983.

Plessey backs UMIST

The new Microelectronic Systems Engineering Laboratory at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology has been named the Clark Laboratory in recognition of the contribution Plessey and its chairman, Sir John Clark, have made to the development of the electronics industry in the UK over nearly 50 years.

Plessey has played a key role in the establishment of the new microelectronics course at UMIST by initiating an industry sponsorship scheme which has now been expanded to cover nine electronics companies with some 45 student places.



11 ISDXs for Midland Bank

Plessey has won an order worth over £4 million from the Midland Bank to supply, install and maintain an ISDX-based communications network for its head offices in London and Sheffield.

Following the successful Midnet voice and data network installation by Plessey, this order increases the number of Plessey private switching systems supplied to the Midland Bank from 14 to 25.

The new network will link directly into Midnet, initially for voice traffic, but with a future capability for extension to link with the Bank's packet switched data network.

Order for 7,000 sonobuoys is worth £25 million

Against strong international competition, Plessey has won a contract for 7,000 Barra sonobuoys, including further options, the value is £25 million.

The current version of this sophisticated passive sonobuoy, used for RAF Nimrod Mk2 surveillance aircraft, is imported from Australia.

Plessey won the contract on a cost competitive bid, which achieves a 30% cost saving for the Ministry of Defence, and on the strength of the company's technology, research programmes and established sonobuoy production capability.

MADE IN WALES

The Barra sonobuoy, designated SSQ 981, will be manufactured by Plessey in Newport, South Wales, with a proportion



Preparing a Nimrod sonobuoy for action.

of the buoy supplied by Plessey Australia. Production will start in 1987, with deliveries over the following three years.

The SSQ 981 is the third

major sonobuoy contract to be awarded to Plessey in the last two years.

Plessey believes that in the highly demanding field of underwater warfare it has consistently proven its ability to provide affordable technology, on time, to the complete satisfaction of the customer. The Royal Navy is the western world's acknowledged leader in this field and Plessey is its leading supplier of underwater sensors.

PLESSEY

Technology is our business.

PLESSEY, the Plessey symbol and ISDX are trade marks of The Plessey Company plc.

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COMMODITIES REVIEW

Chicago copper contract rattles London exchange

Copper has been a dog for longer than most base metals traders would care to admit. As the chart shows, the price in historic, let alone real terms has been less than sparkling. It might seem, therefore, that the plan of the MidAmerica Commodity Exchange to launch a new high-grade copper cathode contract, probably next Tuesday, is rather ambitious.

But there is a better-than-fighting chance that the MidAm — which has now affiliated with its big neighbour, the Chicago Board of Trade — will succeed in its venture. And if it does, the copper contract could become the basis of a large new complex of base and precious metals traded internationally from Chicago.

This is not music to the ears of the London Metal Exchange, which has already had plenty of bad news. But Mr CC Odom II of the Chicago board, a substantial character who modestly describes himself as an "independent trader", denies that the new copper contract is being introduced deliberately to torpedo the LME, or, for that matter, Comex.

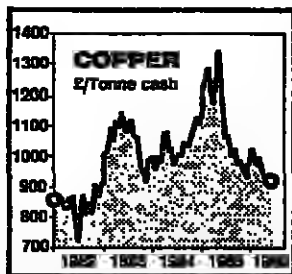
Mr Odom said: "We really do not plan to go head to head in competition with either the LME or Comex. He has a point.

The MidAm started thinking about a high-grade copper contract in the middle of last year after it was approached by industrial users and big traders who saw a gap in the market, and long before most people had suffered the misfortune of hearing of the International Tin Council.

Acceptance by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission was speeded by the lingering presence at the MidAm of another copper contract which has technically been amended into the new one.

The initiators included Noranda, Phelps Dodge, Essex Group (a big American copper fabricator), C Tennant (a Cargill subsidiary which is a leading copper merchant), and Corporacion del Cobre, better known as the Chilean state company Codelco.

This last participant must be especially disturbing for the LME which has prided itself on being a trade — more accurately called industrial —



market. While the LME may still enjoy excellent relations with the African producers, notably Zambia and Zaire, it cannot afford to see competitors muscle in on the trade business with any big copper producer, let alone one as important as Chile. Not for nothing will one of the MidAm's first promotional trips be to Santiago.

Nor does the threat end there. At 55,000 pounds, the MidAm contract is very close to the 25 tonnes traded in London. Its specifications are also similar enough to the LME's grade A contract — the high cathode contract — to allow certain arbitrage and even full delivery. Tactfully, Mr Odom emphasizes the arbitrage possibilities not only between Chicago and

London, but also between Chicago and Comex, a market which must be watching developments in the Windy City with almost as much interest as the denizens of Plantation House.

But the critical element in the MidAm's ambitions is a global automatic delivery system which should obviate the need to settle trades by flying documents around the world.

This has excited the Japanese, who are no mean users of copper, and the MidAm recently received a delegation from Mitsubishi which outlined its own proposal for global delivery. Any exchange which wants to break into the international business, instead of merely being a regional marketplace, must offer such a service today.

Mr Odom said: "This will be the first step in what we hope will become a major metals complex". The new contract will be traded under the affiliation agreement with the Chicago board on its floor, alongside the existing metals. Even in base metals, it seems, the opportunities are boundless.

Michael Prest

Norway in \$68bn gas deal

Stavanger (Reuters) — Norway yesterday clinched a \$68 billion (£46 billion) deal to sell gas for 27 years to a consortium of Western European buyers, the state oil company Statoil said.

Mr Willy Olsen, a spokesman for the company, said: "The agreement will secure Norway increased market share on the European market in years to come."

Statoil said deliveries of gas from the North Sea Troll and Sleipner fields will begin in about 1993 and the contract with the buying consortium, led by Ruhrgas of West Germany, involves the sale of about 450 billion cubic metres of natural gas.

The agreement has been signed with buyers from West Germany, the Netherlands, France and Belgium, but Statoil said talks were continuing with other countries to sell more gas.

The Norwegians faced stiff competition from the Soviet Union and Algeria, which have abundant supplies of cheaper gas, but industry sources said Norway's position as a secure Western ally had been an important factor.

The new agreement will mean more than 60 billion kroner (£5.2 billion) of new investment.

Norway already provides 24 per cent of gas consumed in Western Europe from its North Sea fields.

Gulf banks hit hard by world oil price slump

Bahrain (Reuters) — The fortunes of banks in the Gulf, which thrived on huge revenues generated by the 1970s oil boom, have slumped along with world oil prices.

Oil market weakness has slowed government receipts in states forming the Gulf Cooperation Council — Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Government income of Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, is estimated at less than a third of its 1981-82 peak of \$113 billion (£77 billion).

At the weekend the kingdom devalued its currency by 2.7 per cent against the dollar to boost revenue and to reduce its budget deficit. The same reason was cited for a 10.2 per cent devaluation by Oman in February.

As governments were forced to reduce spending radically, they brought about recession, a dramatic contrast to the extraordinary economic growth of the 1970s which fuelled the banking boom.

While bankers in each Arab state in the Gulf have different preoccupations, they are all concerned about a growing mountain of bad loans and a lack of profitable new business.

In the UAE, bankers estimate that bad debts account

for one third of outstanding private sector loans.

Banks lending money in Saudi Arabia, including Bahrain's 70-plus offshore institutions, say at least 20 per cent of their credits to Saudi Arabia's private sector are non-performing — more than 90 days behind in repayments.

The result is severe on the profits of most banks. They do not receive expected interest payments and must set up reserves in case loans have to be written off.

Some foreign banks have pulled out, and more are expected to follow. Ten of the 18 foreign banks in the UAE that have reported 1985 figures turned in a loss.

Bahrain has more than 70 banks of all shades. With exposure to all Gulf states, the banks' health reflects largely where their loans are.

A construction and trade slump has cut their associated income from fees. The only bright spot for some has been success in so-called "private banking", channelling private wealth to mainly Western financial markets.

Hanover takeover

Hanover Investments (Holdings) is to acquire C J Hole, the Bristol estate agent, for a maximum of £630,000. The former partners of C J Hole will remain on a service contract.

C J Hole's accounts for the year to March 31 show net profits distributable to partners of £330,000, which after remuneration to be paid under service contracts, represents a net pre-tax profit of about £185,000.

Hanover announced record pre-tax profits of £987,000 in the year to February 28, up 58 per cent. The final dividend is 2.4p, up from 2p, making a total of 3.5p (3p).

Lower profits

Leading Japanese companies, hit by the yen's sharp rise, have reported an average 4.20 per cent unconsolidated net profit decline for the year to March 31 on sales up 2.74 per cent.

Steel decline

Output of crude steel in the non-communist world fell by 1.8 per cent in April to 36.45 million tonnes from 37.1 million tonnes in the same month last year, according to the International Iron and Steel Institute. Japan recorded the largest fall of 7.3 per cent.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange. It does not constitute an invitation to the public to subscribe for or purchase any securities of the Company.

DAVID S. SMITH (HOLDINGS) PLC

Incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1981. Registered No. 1377658

Introduction to the Official List

Number	Ordinary Shares of 20p each	£
94,500,000	Authorised	18,900,000
68,373,112	Issued and fully paid	13,674,622

Permission has been granted by the Council of The Stock Exchange for the whole of the share capital of David S. Smith (Holdings) PLC, issued and to be issued, to be admitted to the Official List. The shares for which permission has been granted comprise the existing Ordinary Shares of David S. Smith (Holdings) PLC and those being issued and to be issued pursuant to the merger with St. Regis Holdings plc. Dealings will commence today, 3rd June, 1986.

Listing Particulars relating to the Company are available in the Extra Statistical Services and copies of such particulars are also available during normal business hours on any weekday (excluding Saturdays and public holidays) up to and including 18th June, 1986 from:

David S. Smith (Holdings) PLC
3 John Street
LONDON WC1N 2ES

Laing & Crutchfield: P.O. Box 30, Cresta House
7 Copthall Avenue
LONDON EC2R 7BE

and are also available from the Company Announcements Office, Quotations Department, P.O. Box 119, The Stock Exchange, London EC2P 2BT on 4th and 5th June, 1986.

3rd June, 1986

Whatman Reeve Angel plc

Proposed purchase by the Company of 400,000 of its Ordinary shares of 5p each at a price between 200p and 250p per share

A tender offer enabling shareholders to tender their shares either directly to the Company ("on-market") or through The Stock Exchange ("off-market") will open at 9.00 a.m. today, Tuesday, 3rd June, 1986 and close at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 10th June, 1986. The terms of the tender offer and the action that shareholders should take if they wish to tender some or all of their shares are set out below.

Terms of the tender offer

(i) Shareholders are invited to tender Ordinary shares at a price within the range of a minimum of 200p per share and a maximum of 250p per share inclusive.

(ii) The maximum number of shares for which the Company will accept tenders is 400,000. Shareholders may tender all or some of their shares, but if more than 400,000 shares are tendered and not disregarded pursuant to (iii) tenders may be scaled down, followed or rejected as explained in paragraph (vi) below.

(iii) Any tenders made at prices below more than 10 per cent of the middle market quotation (as derived from the Stock Exchange Daily Official List) of an Ordinary share on 3rd June, 1986, will be disregarded.

(iv) If the number of shares tendered for sale and not disregarded pursuant to (iii) is more than 400,000, the tendering price (being the price that the Company will pay) will be the lowest price at which the number of shares tendered (i.e. 400,000) is met and all shareholders who tender at or below the tendering price will receive that tendering price (subject to the provisions of paragraphs (v) and (vi) below). If necessary, tenders made at the tendering price will be scaled down pro rata or followed. No tenders at above the tendering price will be accepted.

(v) If the number of shares tendered for sale and not disregarded pursuant to (iii) is less than 400,000, the tendering price shall be the highest price at which any of such shares have been tendered, being the price which, subject to paragraphs (i) and (ii) above, tendering shareholders will receive.

(vi) All tenders lodged by shareholders or by their agents will be irrevocable.

(vii) It is open to shareholders to tender a proportion of their shares on-market and a proportion off-market.

(viii) The tender offer will open at 9.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 3rd June, 1986 and will close at 3.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 10th June, 1986. The on-market tender will be conducted by The Stock Exchange and the off-market tender will be conducted by a representative of the Company.

Upon closing, dealings in the Company's shares will be temporarily suspended, the results of the tendering will be announced and a common tendering price will be determined by The Stock Exchange and the representative of the Company by reference to the on-market and off-market tenders other than those disregarded pursuant to (iii). The decisions of The Stock Exchange and the Company's representative as to the tendering price and as to which shares have been successfully tendered and followed or followed on all shareholders whether they have tendered on- or off-market.

(ix) At 9.00 a.m. on the first business day following the determination by The Stock Exchange and the representative of the Company as to which shares have been successfully tendered and followed or followed the tendering price, the Company's shares will resume and sales will be effected through The Stock Exchange of those shares which have been successfully tendered on-market. The terms of such on-market sales may in no circumstances be subsequently varied, nor will such sales or the settlement thereof be conditional on the approval of off-market purchases.

(x) Sales resulting from successful on-market tenders will be for normal Stock Exchange Account Settlements on Monday, 23rd June, 1986 being the settlement day for the Account ending on Friday, 13th June, 1986. Shareholders who have successfully tendered on-market will therefore receive their proceeds of sale (less normal dealing expenses) through their stockbroker or other agent by the usual way once they have completed the normal procedures and provided a valid share certificate. The normal Stock Exchange rules for Account Settlements will apply and buy-sell may therefore take place in the event of late delivery of shares.

(xi) Successful off-market tenders will be subject to specific approval by shareholders in Extraordinary General Meeting to be held on Monday, 17th July, 1986. Upon such approval being obtained the proceeds of sale will be sent on Wednesday, 19th July, 1986 to those shareholders who have successfully tendered off-market and provided a valid share certificate.

Shareholders

The taxation consequences for shareholders depend upon the method which they employ to tender their shares as well as on their own circumstances. Although the Board believes that the statements set out below are correct for the majority of shareholders, it would advise that they may not be applicable to certain shareholders, including non-U.K. residents, insurance companies and pension funds. All shareholders are strongly recommended to consult their professional advisers before tendering their shares.

In order to determine the indexation allowance in computing the base cost of a holding of Ordinary shares for the purposes of U.K. taxation on capital gains, it may be necessary to identify the market value of that holding on 31st March, 1982. Holders are advised that for this purpose the adjusted market value as at 31st March, 1982 of an Ordinary share of 5p now in issue was 45p.

On-market sales

A successful tender of shares through The Stock Exchange will be treated as a normal stock market sale. Unless the shareholder is normally assessed as a trader in securities, the sale proceeds will be treated as capital and the normal capital gains tax rules will apply and there will be no liability to tax on income.

Off-market sales

(a) Income tax and corporation tax

A direct tender of shares to the Company should result in the shareholder being treated as having received a net dividend per share equal to the tendering price. Almost certainly no part of the payment received will be treated as a return of capital. Shareholders will receive an appropriate tax voucher as soon as this has been agreed with the Inland Revenue.

(b) Capital gains tax (and corporation tax on capital gains)

For these purposes, the shareholder should be treated as having disposed of his shares for a consideration chargeable as income (as explained in paragraph (i) above), and an allowable capital loss may therefore arise which may be offset against other capital gains.

Alternative methods of tendering

On-market tenders

Shareholders who wish to tender all or part of their shares through The Stock Exchange should instruct their stockbroker, bank manager or other professional adviser accordingly, indicating the number of shares to be tendered and the price or prices at which such shares should be tendered. Sales resulting from successful tenders of shares on-market will be subject to normal Stock Exchange sale commissions, expenses and procedures for settlement.

Off-market tenders

A Form of Tender for those shareholders who wish to tender all or part of their shares off-market is available from the Company's Registrars, Ravenshoe & Partners, 145 Leadenhall Street, London EC3 4QT. It contains instructions for lodgement which should be read carefully.

If shares are successfully tendered off-market, the purchase of those shares will be subject to approval by shareholders and a further certificate will be dispatched on Friday, 13th June, 1986 covering an Extraordinary General Meeting for this purpose.

Recent share prices

The middle market quotations of the Ordinary shares on the dates stated, derived from the Stock Exchange Daily Official List, were as follows—

2nd January, 1986 237p

2nd February, 1986 240p

3rd March, 1986 245p

1st April, 1986 245p

1st May, 1986 250p

20th May, 1986 250p

*The latest practicable date before the printing of this notice.

Timeline

The following are the principal dates for the proposed purchase by the Company of Ordinary shares:

Tender offer advertised and opens 9.00 a.m., Tuesday, 3rd June 1986

Tender offer closes for both on-market and off-market purchases 3.30 p.m., Tuesday, 10th June 1986

Announcement of results of tender offer 9.00 a.m., Wednesday, 11th June 1986

Dispatch of circular convening Extraordinary General Meeting to approve off-market purchases (if relevant) Friday, 13th June 1986

Settlement of on-market purchases Monday, 23rd June 1986

Extraordinary General Meeting to approve off-market purchases Monday, 23rd June 1986

Settlement of off-market purchases Wednesday, 26th July 1986



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25 جون 1986

Groups bid to win £100m contract

Eight line up for Dartford crossing

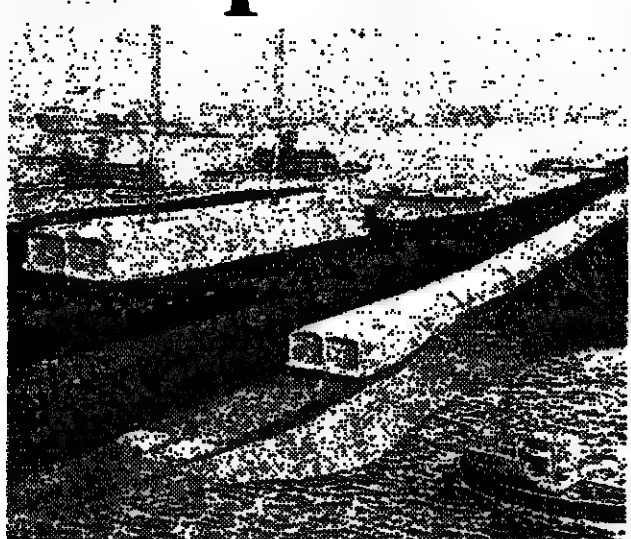
By Jeremy Warner
Business Correspondent

Eight groups of construction and banking interests are believed to have submitted proposals to the Government for building a new £100 million-plus crossing of the Thames at Dartford, Kent.

Proposals for the project had to be with the Government by last Saturday night and the Department of Transport is expected to announce the definitive list of candidates today. All eight consortia believe their schemes will eliminate the traffic bottlenecks around the two tunnels carrying the M25 under the Thames at Dartford.

The amount of traffic has grown steadily since the first Dartford tunnel was opened in 1972. A second tunnel was opened in 1981 but this has failed to cater for the growth in traffic and there is now an urgent need for a third crossing.

The number of vehicles passing through the Dartford tunnels has doubled to 22 million since 1980. Government projections suggest that traffic flow could reach 27



Tunnel vision: an artist's impression of the construction (left) and finished product proposed the John Mowlem consortium

million by the end of the decade.

The existing tunnels are run on a non-profit making basis by the Kent and Essex County Councils. But the Government wants to use the construction of a third crossing to involve the private sector and 'privatize' the existing tunnels.

The Government has made clear that the successful candidate will be asked to take on responsibility for running the existing tunnels and for their £50 million of outstanding debt as well as managing the third crossing.

The Department of Transport is expected to announce its decision by the beginning of August.

The consortium headed by the John Mowlem construction group yesterday stole a march on the competition by announcing details of its £230 million proposal.

Mowlem, which is up against an impressive array of rivals including consortia headed by Trafalgar House, John Laing, and Tarmac, has entered the competition in partnership with a Swedish construction group, Volker

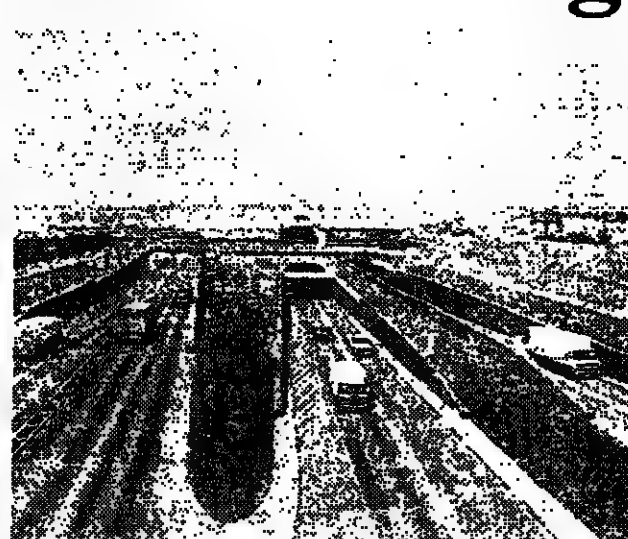
Stevin, and the City merchant bank, Morgan Grenfell.

It proposes a four-lane tunnel built using the submerged tube technique in which precast reinforced concrete sections of tunnel are lowered into a dredged trench in the river and joined to form a complete tunnel. The effect would be to turn the four lanes of motorway provided by the existing two tunnels, into eight lanes.

The tunnel sections will be built in a dry dock created by enlarging an inlet on the Thames Estuary at Cliffe Creek, near Chatham, about 10 miles from Dartford.

The 20,000 tonne sections will be sealed, floated up river to the tunnel site, and sunk into place. Mowlem's chairman, Mr Philip Beck, estimated that the project would create 400 jobs over the life time of the work.

Construction would cost £140 million. Interest on the borrowings over the life time of the project would be £40 million bringing the total cost of the proposal to £230 million when the £50 million of outstanding debt on the existing tunnels is included.



Tunnel vision: an artist's impression of the construction (left) and finished product proposed the John Mowlem consortium

The project would be financed by a £150 million bank facility provided by Barclays Bank, Deutsche Bank and Industrial Bank of Japan. The consortium partners would provide up to £23 million of equity capital and the balance would be financed out of toll income on the existing tunnels.

Mr Beck said that alternative proposals bringing forward the date for use of the new tunnel to August 1990 had been submitted to the Department of Transport.

He suggested these proposals might prove attractive given that long delays at Dartford, which are already frequent at peak periods.

Kent and Essex County Councils have submitted their own joint proposal for the project. Both have strong doubts about the advisability of privatizing the crossing which they would like to keep under their own control.

Mr Beck said he could see no fundamental reason why construction companies should not be the owners and operators of the utilities they construct.

Traffic flow could reach 27m by end of decade

Mowlem has promised the Government it would not increase the toll on the crossing beyond the present 60p per vehicle until the third tunnel is completed in April 1991. At that time the toll would be revised in line with inflation and would be subsequently adjusted at three yearly intervals in line with inflation over the consortium's expected 25-year tenure for the crossing.

Mr Beck estimated that the tunnel would cost between £80 million and £90 million to construct if it were being done on a conventional contract

Unrecognized state cannot sue or be sued

Guar Corporation v Trust Bank of Africa Ltd

Before Mr Justice Steyn

[Judgment given May 22]

The Government of the Republic of Ciskei had no *locus standi* to sue or be sued in an English court since the United Kingdom Government did not recognize Ciskei as a sovereign independent state. Nor should its acts be recognized by the English courts as the lawful acts of a subordinate body set up by another recognized independent sovereign state, namely the South African Republic, which had granted independence to the homeland in 1981.

Mr Justice Steyn accordingly held in the Queen's Bench Division that the Government of the Republic of Ciskei had no *locus standi* to defend or counterclaim as a third party in proceedings brought by the plaintiffs, the Guar Corporation, against the defendants, the Trust Bank of Africa Ltd.

Mr Mark Littman, QC and Mr Antonio 'Bueno' for the plaintiffs; Mr Peter Cresswell, QC and Mr John Jarvis for the defendants; Mr Simon Tuckey, QC and Mr Anthony Temple, QC for the Government of the Republic of Ciskei; Mr John Laws as *amicus curiae*.

MR JUSTICE STEYN said that in August 1983 the plaintiffs contracted with the Ciskei Government to design and construct a hospital and two schools.

To satisfy a contractual obligation to provide a guarantee to cover the costs of remedying defects, the plaintiffs obtained a guarantee from the defendants whereby the defendants undertook liability for a sum not exceeding US\$375,000 on receipt of a certificate from the Department of Public Works of the Republic of Ciskei approved and signed by a registered quantity surveyor that such sum was payable by the plaintiffs to the department.

Shortly before the guarantee expired a purported claim on the guarantee was received by the plaintiffs.

As security for the guarantee the defendants held US\$300,000 belonging to the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs issued and served a writ against the defendants claiming a declaration that the guarantee had expired without a valid claim having been made on it, and repayment of the \$300,000.

The defendants issued third-party proceedings against the Ciskei Government claiming declarations that the guarantee had expired before a valid claim had been made and that they were released from all liability under the guarantee.

The Ciskei Government

served a defence and counterclaim in the third-party proceedings.

Mr Justice Bingham ordered that certain questions relating to the validity of the claim under the guarantee be tried as preliminary issues.

The question arose whether the Ciskei Government was entitled to sue or be sued in the English courts.

Ciskei was a very small territory in the eastern Cape Province of South Africa and was the homeland of the Xhosa people.

In 1981, the South African Parliament enacted the Status of Ciskei Act 1981 purporting to declare Ciskei a sovereign independent state over which the Republic of South Africa was to have no authority.

The acts of that government were recognized by the court from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office from which the following propositions could be extracted:

1 The United Kingdom Government did not recognize the Republic of Ciskei as an independent sovereign state.

2 It was not the UK Government's current practice to accord recognition to governments *per se*.

3 The UK Government had no dealings with the Ciskei Government or its Department of Public Works.

4 The UK had no formal position as regards the exercise of governing authority over the Ciskei territory.

The certificates were conclusive evidence of the facts stated therein.

It was well established that an unrecognized state could not sue or be sued in an English court and that the governmental acts of an unrecognized state could not be recognized by an English court.

Common sense and justice combined to require qualification of those general principles in certain respects.

One qualification might be the necessity of English courts to take cognizance of the governmental acts of an unrecognized state which directly affected the status of individuals, or their family or property rights: see *Carl Zeiss Stiftung v. Röntgen & Klenz* (No 2) (1967) 1 AC 853, 954 per Lord Wilberforce; and *Hesperides Hotels Ltd v. Ageran Turkish Holidays Ltd* ([1978] QB 207, 218).

But such a qualification could not assist in the present case which concerned a commercial dispute between the Ciskei Government and the defendants, a South African bank.

It was submitted for the defendants and the Ciskei Government that a second exception to the general principles was

created by the decision of the House of Lords in the *Carl Zeiss* case.

The existence of the general principles was not questioned, but the House of Lords held that the acts of the unrecognized foreign state, the German Democratic Republic, should be recognized as lawful by the English courts as the acts of a subordinate body set up by another state, the United Soviet Socialist Republic, which was recognized as an independent sovereign state by the United Kingdom Government.

That decision was based on an application of the principles of agency, 1981.

It was submitted in the present case that the Ciskei Government should be heard because the court should regard the acts of that government as acts done with the consent of the Republic of South Africa and could therefore recognize the Ciskei Government's commercial contracts.

There was an essential difference between the *Carl Zeiss* case and the present case. In *Carl Zeiss* there was a conclusive certificate that the USSR still exercised governing authority in the GDR.

In the present case the UK Government had no formal position as regards the exercise of governing authority over the territory of Ciskei.

There was no evidence before the court which warranted the inference that South Africa still exercised governing authority in Ciskei. Indeed, the Status of Ciskei Act 1981 pointed the other way.

No other exception to the general principles was advanced which could assist the Ciskei Government in the present case and it followed that the court was not competent to adjudicate on the third-party proceedings.

Nor would the position be cured by an amendment to the pleadings substituting for the Republic of Ciskei (i) the Department of Public Works, Ciskei or (ii) the Department of Public Works, Ciskei (a subordinate body) or (iii) Director General of the Department of Public Works or (iv) a named civil servant as assignee of the Ciskei Government's rights.

The first three of those suggestions were devoid of merit and as to the fourth, an act of assignment of an unrecognized state, which was not an assignment in the ordinary course of business, was a colourable device which should not be recognized.

Solicitors: Jeffrey Green & Russell; Durrant Piesse; Barlow, Lyde & Gibbert; Treasury Solicitor.

County council employee at police station liable under secrets Act

Loat v Andrews

Before Lord Justice Croom-Johnson and Mr Justice McCowan

[Judgment given May 23]

A person who worked exclusively at a police station taking instructions from a police officer but who was employed under a contract of employment with a county council was "employed under" a person who held an office under her Majesty within the meaning of section 7 of the Official Secrets Act 1920 and section 2(1) of the Official Secrets Act 1911.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held in a reserved judgment when dismissing the appeal of the defendant, Eric George, by way of case stated from Dudley Crown Court's dismissal of his appeal against his convictions by Dudley Justices for an offence under section 7 that he did an act preparatory to the communication of information which he had obtained owing to his position as a person who was employed under a person who held an office under her Majesty to a person to whom he was not authorized to communicate the information; and for an offence under section 2(1) for an offence that having in his possession information which he had obtained owing to his position as a person who was employed under a person who held an office under her Majesty he communicated the information to a person to whom he was not authorized to communicate the information.

Mr John Saunders for the defendant; Mr Peter Crane for the prosecutor.

LORD JUSTICE CROOM-JOHNSON, delivering the judgment of the court, said that the crown court found the following facts.

The defendant had been employed under a contract of employment with West Midlands County Council by whom he was paid and with whom he dealt upon matters to do with his pay.

He did no job for the county council other than the job he did for the police. The county council expected him to take instructions from the unit inspector (a police officer) as to the performance of his duties as a computer operator.

The defendant worked at Dudley police station operating the terminal of the police national computer under the supervision of a police officer.

The defendant had access to information from messages about matters including places where burglaries had occurred.

The defendant answered an advertisement for canvassers for a burglar alarm company.

The defendant told a representative of the alarm company that he had access to information about roads and area locations where burglaries had taken place recently and was willing to supply such information to the company upon mutually agreeable financial terms.

On one occasion the defendant did supply information to the company as to the area where burglaries had recently occurred. The defendant acquired that information in the

course of his work at Dudley police station.

It was conceded that the unit inspector, being a police officer, was a person who held an office under her Majesty. The whole question to be determined was whether the defendant was "a person who was employed under" the unit inspector.

The requirement that the information should have been obtained by the defendant "owing to his position as a person who is or has been employed under a person who holds office under her Majesty" indicated that the prohibition was against disclosing information, in disclosure to the obligations undertaken by assuming that position, whether for gain or for any other reason.

The crown court held that "the defendant was employed exclusively at Dudley police station on police work with police officers from whom he took his instructions. While it was true that he was employed by the county council, in all the circumstances, the defendant was employed 'under' a police officer, and accordingly the appeals would be dismissed."

The crown court was right and the appeal should be dismissed.

The court had been told that the report of the Franks committee on section 2 in stating that civilian employees in the police service who were not civil servants were not subject to the Official Secrets Act, was acting on information supplied to it. That information was wrong.

Solicitors: Senter Dean & Co, Stourbridge; Director of Public Prosecutions.

Theft and handling guidance

Regina v Shelton

Guidance in relation to cases where theft and handling might be charged as alternatives was given on May 23 by Lord Justice Croom-Johnson, sitting with Mr Justice Drake and Sir Ralph Kliner Brown, when the Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal of Peter Alan Shelton against his conviction on September 26, 1985 at Liverpool Crown Court (Mr Justice Regester H. L. Benthams, and a jury) of theft of a cheque book and obtaining property by deception, in respect of which he was sentenced to a total of 12 months' imprisonment. On a count of handling the stolen cheque book a verdict of not guilty was entered by direction.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the following comments would be made in order to give guidance to counsel in settling indictments and to judges as to how to act in order to produce sensible verdicts.

First, the long established practice of charging theft and handling as alternatives should continue whenever there was a real possibility, not a fanciful one, that the evidence might support one rather than the other.

Second, there was a danger that juries might be confused by reference to second or later appropriations since the issue in every case was whether the defendant had in fact appropriated property belonging to another: if he had done so it was irrelevant how he came to make the appropriation provided it was in the course of theft.

Third, a jury should be told that a handler could be a thief, but he could not be convicted of being both a thief and a handler.

Fourth, handling was the more serious offence, carrying a heavier penalty because those who knowingly had dealings with thieves encouraged stealing.

The Court of Appeal, Criminal Division (Lord Justice Croom-Johnson, Mr Justice Farn and Mr Justice Goffe) held on May 23 when quashing the defendant's conviction for murder on October 15, 1985, at Manchester Crown Court (Mr Justice Caulfield and a jury) and substituting a conviction for manslaughter with a five-year sentence.

Fifth, in the unlikely event of the jury not agreeing among themselves whether theft or handling had been proved, they should be discharged.

Finally, and perhaps most important, both judges and counsel when directing and addressing juries should avoid intellectual subtleties which some jurors might have difficulty in grasping: the golden rule should be "Keep it short and simple."

The section was mandatory and required the judge to leave the issue of the objective test to the jury: reliance could be placed on juries' common sense to ensure that only where the facts fully justified the case would they accept the defendant's plea, and it was Parliament's intention that the matter was left for a jury and not a judge to determine.

Regina v Doughty (Stephen Clifford)

The trial judge was wrong to withdraw the defence of provocation from the jury when he ruled that the crying and restlessness of a 17-day-old baby could not be utilised as being provocative to enable a defendant to raise the defence of provocation in a murder case.

LORD JUSTICE STOCKER said that a reading of section 3 of the Homicide Act 1957 showed that there was, in the present case, evidence to show that the defendant lost his self-control and that the trial judge's reasoning involved adding words which were not there by way of restriction into the section.

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6	Highland	Breweries	
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8	Cook (Wm)	Industrials A-D	
9	Speybank	Property	
10	Dee	Food	
11	Laporte	Chemicals/Plast	
12	MS Int	Industrials L-R	
13	Goldsmiths Gp	Draps/Stores	
14	Unigroup	Industrials S-Z	
15	Belgrave	Property	
16	Simon Eng	Industrials S-Z	
17	Siebe	Industrials S-Z	
18	Gerrard Nat	Bank/Discount	
19	Empire Stores	Draps/Stores	
20	Evered	Industrials E-K	
21	Berfords	Industrials A-D	
22	Douglas (RM)	Building/Road	
23	Rosehaugh	Property	
24	Nordgate	Minors	
25	Br Beaulieu	Chemicals/Plast	
26	McKinnon	Industrials L-R	
27	Smugglers	Food	
28	Havens Publishing	Newspapers/Pub	
29	Cape Ind	Industrials A-D	
30	Devenish (JA)	Breweries	
31	Assor Book	Newspapers/Pub	
32	Jones (Ernest)	Draps/Stores	
33	Stroud Rely	Textiles	
34	CAP Gp	Electronics	
35	Sylo	Shoes/Leather	
36	Davies & Newman	Industrials A-D	
37	Dimes Gp	Draps/Stores	
38	Domination Ltd	Industrials A-D	
39	Kennedy Brookes	Industrials A-D	
40	Briggs-Gundy	Industrials A-D	
41	Hunting Group	Industrials E-K	
42	Utd Newspapers	Newspapers/Pub	
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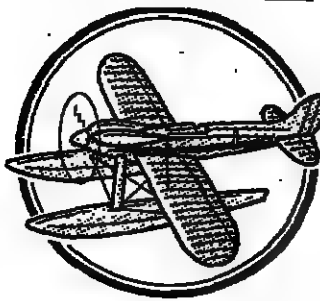
الاحد 3 يونيو 1986

Edited by Matthew May

COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

The Times/DEC Schneider Competition

Win a flight to New York in Concorde



This is the fifth of a six-week series of competitions in conjunction with DEC (Digital Equipment Company) linked to the DEC Schneider air race, with a first prize of a weekend for two in New York with return Concorde flights. Other weekly winners, with partner, will be taken on a Concorde Champagne trip, where lunch will be served while travelling at Mach 2, twice the speed of sound.

HOW TO ENTER

After answering each of the six questions, and writing your tie-breaking sentence, please follow these instructions carefully.

1. Add together the answers to the first three questions.
2. Do the same with the last three questions.
3. Subtract the sum of answers 4-6 from the sum of answers 1-3.
4. This will produce a four digit number, which is this week's numerical solution.
5. On Sunday June 8, between 7 am and 11 pm, call 01 400 8464, which is the Times-DEC Schneider hot line.
6. You will be asked for the following information when you make your call:

The numerical solution, the tie-breaking sentence, your name and a day-time phone number. Please have all this information to hand to enable the entry to be processed accurately.

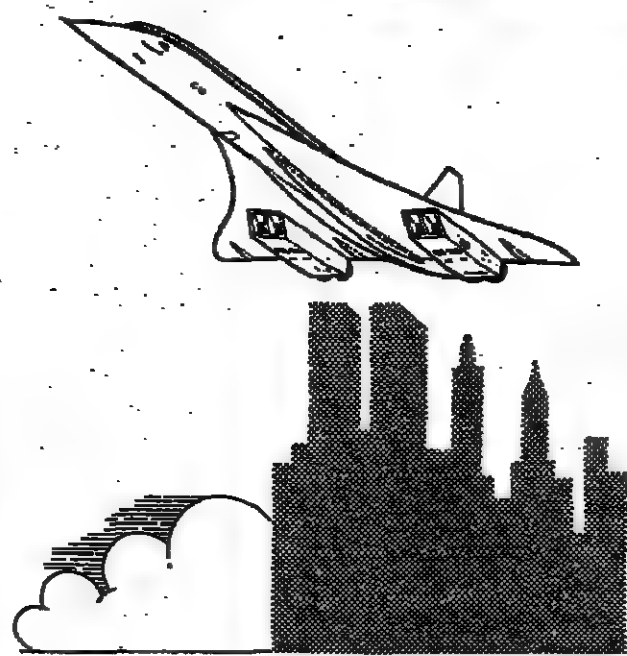
The winner will be the entrant with the greatest number of correct answers to the questions and whose tie-breaking slogan is considered the most appropriate.

The competition hot line will be operational only during the stated hours. Employees of News International plc and DEC and members of their immediate families are not eligible to enter the competition. In any dispute the editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into.

THE QUESTIONS

1. As a direct result of the Supermarine success in 1931, the world famous Spitfire was developed. How many years ago did it make its maiden flight?
2. In which year was the first working integrated circuit demonstrated?
3. Italian pilot Luigi Bologna won the 1920 race at Venice. How many times did the Italians win the event?

4. The family of DEC VAX computers are based on a processor of how many bits?
5. Britain won the event in 1931 because the Italians withdrew when their Macchi developed engine problems. What was the model number of the Italian aircraft?
6. Pioneer of the punch card system, Herman Hollerith, was born in which year?



It was "The advent of computer-aided design and modern technology have made speed trials obsolete".

In cases where there may be an element of doubt in the minds of some entrants - there is nothing to prevent more than one entry being submitted. This could help those who have conflicting dates in differing reference books. Mrs McParland will join the other five winners on the Isle of Wight, where they will spend the weekend of the race as guests of DEC. At a gala dinner on June 21, the winner of the first prize will be announced. The next day, the winners, with their partners, will be part of the VIP party that will watch the race from a

cruise ship moored off Ryde Pier, the finishing line.

Prince Andrew, President of the Royal Aero Club, the body responsible for the race organisation, will start the event and will later present a replica of the original Schneider Trophy to the winner.

- Answers for the fourth week were:
1. 2350
 2. 1947
 3. 1925
 4. 1646
 5. 42
 6. 1964
- The numerical solution is 2570.

The winner was Malcolm Cutting of London.



Winning partners: Jennifer McParland with her children Stephen and Penny

Why salesmen are 'like gold dust'

Selling computers may not be considered the most respectable occupation but it is certainly one up from flogging photocopyers to secretaries. And in most cases, it is better paid than working as a computer programmer or analyst.

Even so, it is still one of those jobs which the industry would prefer not to need. After all, if the technology is good enough, why can't it sell itself?

Datapower, a recruitment firm, said: "Professional computer salesmen are needed because many of the executives who sign the cheques aren't computer experts. They need to be sold the products in the traditional way of having the facilities explained to them by someone who speaks their language, and that is why the salesman cannot be replaced."

Unfortunately, selling high-technology products to customers with a low-tech knowledge is what has often given computer sales people a bad name. To do the job properly, you need a combination of communication skills, interpersonal skills and solid computing experience.

Not surprisingly, such talents are rare and what you more often get is a good front man who has a superficial knowledge of the key buzz

words in information technology but whose real motivation is his commission.

In many cases the background of these sales reps is selling relatively simple office equipment such as photocopyers before graduating to word processors, then on to proper computers.

It may not be a good preparation for selling artificial intelligence but it is a great way of learning how to win over a reluctant customer. The result, all too often, is inappropriate systems being sold to those being taken in by glib sales talk.

The situation would be improved if more computer professionals came into sales. But what stops them is their inability to put across the key messages about the features and benefits of their products.

Too often they get bogged down in technical details. They cannot see the problems from the customer's viewpoint. Indeed there seems to be a widespread feeling that computing expertise and selling skills are virtually incompatible. One recruitment consultant

who specializes in sales staff, said: "Most computer staff who come to us to seek jobs in sales give the impression of being rather dull people, without the presence or personality to do a good selling job. If you can discover someone who genuinely knows about computers and has a talent for selling, they are like gold dust."

"Companies will usually take them on even if they haven't a vacancy because once you have found someone you don't let them go."

It is this shortage of reliable people who can sell well which has pushed salaries up to very high levels. Those who can perform effectively are able to reach £50,000 a year or more.

"And with very little investment being put into the training of salesmen, it is a case of constant poaching so that salary levels spiral upwards," said recruitment consultants Arlington.

High salaries paid to salesmen and women can be particularly galling for the computer professionals who work alongside them in sales support. Arriving on the scene after the customer has been hooked they provide the expert knowledge which produces something workable out

of the sale. Yet their earnings are often substantially less than the salesmen whose claims they must try and substantiate.

So what everyone ideally wants from the salesman - but what most of them lack - is experience. And increasingly it is experience not just of computing sales but of specific vertical markets. The finance and manufacturing sectors are the ones particularly in short supply and the agencies all agree that there just aren't enough good people to go round.

Unfortunately there is no change expected in the foreseeable future. Although an increasing number of graduates are coming to sales, the kind of in-depth graduate traineeships in computer sales offered by IBM are not being widely imitated.

There may be some slightly better people who started their careers selling home computers in the high street, but in general it looks as if the smooth talking but facile salesman will be with us for some time to come. The result is that anyone who can both compute and sell should be able to clean up.

JOB SCENE

By Edward Fennell

private systems being sold to those being taken in by glib sales talk.

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IBM dominance under fire

"For several decades the market place for information systems has been a quasi-monopoly," said Michael Blumenthal, chairman of Burroughs, in his attempts to merge Burroughs with Sperry to form the worlds second largest computer company after IBM.

Last week Sperry's board of directors finally succumbed to Burroughs latest acquisition proposal which increased the offer per share to \$76.50 making a total value of \$4.5 billion. The proposed merger will create a company with a turnover of nearly £7 billion, profits currently over £700 million and 120,000 employees.

Mr Blumenthal, a former US Treasury Secretary, now has what he wants - a company, he believes, of sufficient size to take on IBM. Throughout the negotiations he stressed the domination of IBM in the computer market.

"IBM is larger than the next 13 competitors, claims 70 per cent of industry profits and dominates virtually every market segment," he said.

In a bigger slur he hinted that there was something rather un-American in it all: "It is not characteristic of America to pin its national interest to a single mega-corporation. Nor is it reasonable to expect foreign governments or foreign markets to accept domination by such a corporation."

But the world has accepted IBM's position and even a combined Burroughs-Sperry will only be a fifth the size of IBM. Reservations have been widely expressed over the logic of trying to merge the incompatible product lines of the two companies and the consequent reduction in the economies of scale that could otherwise be expected.

The pace of change in computers and the fact that manufacturers often pro-



William Blumenthal, chairman of Burroughs, ready for the mega-corporation

THE WEEK

By Matthew May

duce incompatible products within their own organizations means incompatible products are unlikely to be the major factor in whether the new company succeeds.

What is crucial in the next few months is that Burroughs and Sperry do not lose credibility. Any stumbling or failure to impress during the merger process and existing customers could well be saying "now seems to be a very appropriate time to review our purchasing policy". Burroughs has made it clear there will be no hasty attempt to merge the mainframe product lines.

Mr Blumenthal's dogged belief that competing with IBM is primarily a question of size - achieving a critical

mass as he refers to it - has some support. Customers are often considered to feel safer dealing with big companies, the larger the better - no one ever got fired for buying IBM - runs the old cliché.

But if companies are to be forced into mergers purely to combat the might of IBM, it is difficult to see why customers should be persuaded to move from a company that by its competitors own admission wields such power.

For those computer companies which cannot hope to challenge IBM on size there is always the option of the straightforward attack. ICL has, it says, decided to become more "aggressive".

So far this new stance has merely meant a curious outburst last month by Alan Russell, ICL's managing director for the UK. He launched a fierce attack on the giant. "I am fed up with all the misleading information and half truths propagated by IBM," he told a conference of ICL customers to rousing applause.

He also criticized IBM UK's claims to be a fine British company, alleging that IBM imported £200 million more goods than it exported in 1985 - a year in which IBM UK won a Queen's Award for Exports. IBM has since denounced the allegations as "grossly inaccurate and misleading", but it has left us wondering what the true figures for imports and exports might be. Attacking IBM may win applause but it is unlikely to win much in the way of new business.

Internally IBM has already discounted the possibility that it need fear any real competition from any American or European companies, admitting only the Japanese as potential rivals for the future. Despite Mr Blumenthal's optimism there is still no reason to believe that IBM has got it wrong.

Italy buys British with enthusiasm

From Geoff Wheelwright in Florence

Sinclair and Commodore may be unhappy about the current state of affairs in the UK home computer market, but they should be cheered by the fact that they still seem to have an impact in Europe.

In Italy, where the Japanese have been heavily pushing their MSX machines, long-forgotten by the UK arms of these firms, both Sinclair's Spectrum and Commodore's 64 seem to be holding up well.

Even the recently off-loaded Sinclair QL, which the new owners Amstrad didn't see fit to sell in the UK, makes so many prominent appearances in Italian computer magazines that one can only conclude its popularity in a good deal greater than in the land of its birth.

Quirky European success is

not new to the British home computer market. Ask anyone who watched the rise and fall of Oric computers in the UK - only to see the company continue to rise in France.

But there are signs that things could well go the same way on the Continent as they have in the UK. Amstrad's new machines are getting a good deal of attention here - and with the company's new links into the existing Sinclair Spectrum market, it can only continue.

Cheap IBM PC compatibles are starting to flood the market in the same way and not all are clones from the Far East. There are a growing number of low-cost Italian-made PC compatibles making it below the magic £1000 price - about 2.5 million lira.

Much of the business software for those PCs which has made them popular in North

America and the UK has now been translated into local-language European versions - albeit somewhat delayed.

Releasing local-language versions of software or going into partnership with a national company such as Olivetti is now the route to success.

Perhaps the biggest surprise is in the games software business. Looking at the Italian computer press and in most of the shops, it is games from British software houses which seem to get the most attention. The language of good "shoot-em-up" games is truly international.

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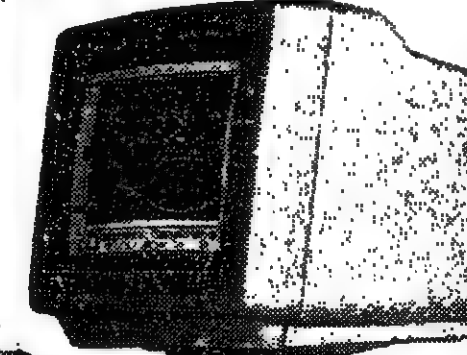
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COMPUTER HORIZONS/3

Robots can make friends

By Chris Naylor

Professor Ivan Bratko has an idea. One of many, it consists of trying to get robots to speak and to understand speech. Now that, in itself, may sound unremarkable — after all, every schoolboy knows that any robot worth its chips must be able to do that. One only has to watch *Doctor Who* to appreciate its importance.

But what is different about Professor Bratko's idea is that he wants his robots to speak, not necessarily to humans, but to each other. And he isn't indulging in some abstract, computerperson's, concept of talking — he actually means that robots should be able to talk to each other in more-or-less plain English.

Hailing from the Kardelj University and the Josip Stefan Institute in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, Professor Bratko is on regular leave at the Turing Institute in Glasgow, a centre for research into artificial intelligence (AI). High on his personal list of problems to be solved are a couple of robots that he'd like to see get a little more, well, *cooperative* towards each other.

In essence, the problem is the basic question of how to get a number of workers cooperating effectively on a task. Way back, of course, workers meant humans — these days, it means robots.

So consider Professor Bratko's two robot "workers", both of whom have been set to an assembly line task. They can be programmed, like all good robots, to do what they're told but suppose that one of them has been programmed to put nuts and bolts on the conveyor belt and the other has been programmed to pick up sets of matching nuts and bolts.

The first problem that's going to occur is when they both reach their arms towards the conveyor belt simultaneously and manage to scratch each other's paintwork.

And if their feelings ever recover from that jolt there'll come a time when the nut-and-bolt matching robot runs short of either nuts or bolts and wants the other robot to put just nuts, or bolts, on the



Love at first byte: Professor Ivan Bratko with his co-operative robots

conveyor so that he, the first robot, doesn't have to stand idle.

This is where Professor Bratko wants the robots to start talking. After all, life would be so much simpler if they could say things like "Stand clear" and "Pass the nuts" in a spirit of mutual cooperation and harmony.

Not, of course, that this means they have to speak in English. They could, after all, communicate with each other by means of the subtle gesture as do many human workers. So, to this end, Professor Bratko's team is also working on the subtle gesture system which, in this case, consists of a central area between the two robot workers which one of them can scan with a vision system and the other can reach into with an arm.

This produces a situation in which the first robot, call him Freddy 3, is in dire need of another nut, say. The second robot, which has access to both nuts and bolts and is also

called Freddy 3, doesn't know of his colleague's plight and is shovelling bolts onto the conveyor belt like he's on a bonus. So, the first robot picks up a typical nut and moves it into the common visual area, doubtless waving it around a bit in frustration.

This catches the second robot's vision system and it soon deduces that the reason his colleague is showing him that nut is because he wants another one, so he digs one out, puts it on the conveyor, and harmony is restored to the workplace.

But there's one snag with the method of communication by means of the subtle gesture — it's just a bit too subtle at times. Obviously, the robots know what those gestures mean — they should, seeing as how they work with each other all day — but a human bystander might not realise just what's going on between these two robots. And it would make robots so much more accessible to people if the

people knew just what it was that the robots were planning to do. So, why not get them to speak in plain English instead. Then everyone could listen in and follow the drama as it unfolds.

In computerese, this is known as making the communications transparent. Inasmuch as people can follow what's going on without having to decode a stream of binary, and it's one of the major research areas within the Freddy 3 project at the Turing Institute.

Freddy 3 is being funded by US giant Westinghouse and is the successor to the earlier Freddy and Freddy 2 projects which were the brainchild of Professor Donald Michie, currently the Turing Institute's chief scientist.

Possibly, some may fear the final result of the work is going to be something which eventually goes around saying of its human watchers "Exterminate them." Exterminate them," but Professor Michie thinks otherwise.

"Artificial intelligence", he says, "is the humanising end of the craft — people often think of the end-product as Dalek-like, but the whole point of our work is to reunite the humanistic side with the technological side."

At any rate, if the robots being developed at the Turing Institute ever do decide to exterminate us then we'll at least be able to cavedrop on them planning it.

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■ **Computer 86**, G-Mex Exhibition Centre, Manchester, June 24-26, (01-643 8040)

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■ **Visit 86 Recruitment Fair**, Intercontinental Hotel, Hyde

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Mandlikova follows the golden rule to victory

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Paris

Hana Mandlikova, who won here in 1981 and currently holds the United States title, had a match point against her at 4-5 in the second set but, 39 minutes later, completed a 2-6, 7-6, 6-1 win over Steffi Graf in the French championships. That earned Miss Mandlikova a semi-final with Chris Lloyd, the holder, who beat Carling Bassett 5-7, 6-2, 6-1. The other pairing will be Martina Navratilova or Kathy Rinaldi v Mary Joe Fernandez or Helena Sukova.

This was Miss Graf's first defeat since March. But she made the match remind us that she is still 11 days short of her 17th birthday and suggested that she is a little deficient in the experience and depth of confidence the winner of a grand slam tournament needs.

A delightful and absorbing match reflected credit on both players. Eventually Miss Mandlikova played superb tennis - shrewd in conception and sound (often dazzling) in execution. But for almost two sets she was second best, doing her utmost to stay in the match without hinting that she could take charge of it.

Miss Graf was smart and versatile. Her formidable forehand, often taken early and usually played cross-court, was much in evidence. On the backhand she could either chip or hit over the ball and often forced Miss Mandlikova with a disguised drop-shot.

Miss Mandlikova looked thoughtful and rather stern. She grazed a knee when lunging and falling as Miss Graf passed her. But she never panicked, never became reckless. She sparred with patience and discretion, hoping that something good would happen.

It did - just in time. In the second set Miss Graf led 5-3

and, serving for the match at 5-4, reached 40-30. On such occasions the golden rule for receivers who can volley is to chip and charge. Miss Mandlikova chipped and charged, and Miss Graf hit a forehand over the baseline. With that Miss Graf became inhibited in her strokes and movement and, consequently prone to error. By contrast Miss Mandlikova played better and better.

Experience, plus advantages in physical and mental stamina, also had much to do with Mrs Lloyd's win. She made a sloppy start, by her standards, and Miss Bassett gave everything she had to take the first set. Then Mrs Lloyd raised the level of her game and Miss Bassett no longer had the energy to cope with Mrs Lloyd's pounding drives to the corners.

There should be an interesting quarter-final between Henri Leconte and Andrei Chesnokov. Leconte, who lost only four games to Horacio de la Pena, is an enigmatic and unpredictable man on and off court (he came into his Press conference yapping like a dog). Whatever Leconte is doing, this uncommon blend of sportsman and showman is never dull.

Hardly any of that applies to the impassive Chesnokov, who reduced Francisco Maciel to such mental and physical weariness that once, having lost an awfully long rally, Maciel shook his head and sat in the lap of an adjacent lady line judge.

RESULTS: Men's singles: Fourth round: H Leconte (F) b H de Pena (Arg), 6-1, 6-2, 6-1; A Chesnokov (USSR) b F Maciel (Mex), 6-4, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1. Women's singles: Quarter-final: C Lloyd (US) b C Bassett (Can), 5-7, 6-2, 6-1; H Mandlikova (Cze) b Graf (WG), 2-6, 7-6, 6-1.

Kinney comfortable

The top seed, Kristin Kinney, of the United States, won comfortably in her second round match in the Crowne Plaza Northern tournament in Manchester yesterday. The world No. 92 defeated Joanna Griffiths, of Wales, 6-2, 6-0 in a game with few mistakes.

Griffiths wanted to break service in the third and fifth games of the opening set and never posed a serious threat.

None of the men's seeds was scheduled to play until today, but the British No. 6, Nick Fulwood, won a second-round place by beating Chris Clarke, of Buckinghamshire, 6-3, 6-3.

RESULTS: Men's singles: First round: N Fulwood (GB) b C Clarke (Buck), 6-3, 6-3; J Griffiths (Wales) b J Kinney (US), 6-2, 6-0; R Bryant (Aus) b L Baines (W), 6-1, 6-4.

MOTOR CYCLING

Victory in the fog for Dunlop

By Michael Scott

With fog still wreathing the mountainous hills, the second round of the four-day world championship Joey Dunlop won the delayed and abbreviated Formula One TT convincingly yesterday. It was the first of a pair of Irish victories. Dunlop, riding the works RVF 750 Rothman Honda, finished almost a minute ahead of second-placed Geoff Johnson (Honda), without having to deploy all of his proven skill here. His eighth TT victory came at below his own record speed, and put him comfortably in the lead of the Formula One world championship.

Johnson recorded a trouble-free race to second, but the third-placed private-entry, Andy McGladdey, had fuel trouble throughout. Fellow Briton, John Weeden, was fourth on his Suzuki (Suzuki), the first two-strokes to finish. Later, Lowry Burton, of Ulster, and Pat Cushman won the first sidecar race. The early leaders, Dave Hallam and John Gibbard, had fuel pump trouble, and finished fourth.

RESULTS: Formula One TT, four laps, 19.1 miles: 1, J Dunlop (Honda), 1hr 20m 08.4sec; 2, G Johnson (Honda), 1hr 20m 18.4sec; 3, A McGladdey (Suzuki), 1hr 21m 36.8sec; 4, J Weeden (Suzuki), 1hr 21m 50.0sec; 5, P Cushman (Suzuki), 1hr 22m 32.8sec; 6, L Burton (Suzuki), 1hr 22m 38.8sec; 7, N Burton (Suzuki), 1hr 22m 40.8sec; 8, D Hallam (Honda), 1hr 22m 42.8sec; 9, J Gibbard (Honda), 1hr 22m 44.8sec; 10, S E Comerford (Honda), 1hr 22m 46.8sec.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET

British Championship (11.0, 102 overs minimum): DERBY: Derbyshire v Essex; SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v Nottinghamshire; TUNBRIDGE WELLS: Kent v Old Trafford; Lancashire v Warwickshire; LEICESTERSHIRE: Gloucestershire v Leicestershire; THE OVAL: Surrey v Middlesex; HORSHAM: Sussex v Somerset; WARWICK UNDER-25 COMPETITION: Hereford, Worcester, Gloucestershire; BAIN DAWES TROPHY: Canterbury: Kent v Hampshire; Dorset: Dorset v Hampshire; Wiltshire: Wiltshire v Hampshire; Wiltshire: Wiltshire v Hampshire.

OTHER SPORT

CYCLING: Mar (two days): GOLF: Amateur championship (at Royal Lytham and St Annes); TENNIS: Direct Line Insurance tournament (at Beckenham); CROWNE PLAZA Northern tournament (at Manchester); SPEEDWAY: National League: Milton Keynes v Canterbury; Poole v Hove.

GOLF

Champion back in the swing

By John Hennessy

Garth McGimpsey, of Bangor, County Down, made an impressive start yesterday to his defence of his Amateur championship title. His professional ambition of the day before - "to get through the qualifying" - was revealed as a powerful performance, owing nothing to chance and everything to a solid all-round command of the game.

McGimpsey drove well, an important consideration with so much danger lurking in the rugged undergrowth of St Annes, for on the two occasions where he strayed from the fairway, with a two-iron second at the 4th and his tee shot at the 7th, he dropped a shot. But elsewhere he made ample amends, with low putts and birdies on two holes, a pitch to seven feet at another and two good hits onto the 520-yard sixth.

"At least," he contented himself, "it's better than Olazabal last year," recalling that the young Spaniard had opened his defence of the title at Royal Dornoch with a stupefying 86. A little ahead of McGimpsey, Jack Nicklaus, aged 24 and son of the Masters champion, came in with a score of 75, with little help from his putter, to put him in joint twelfth place at St Annes with two-thirds of the field in the clubhouse. At that point the championship threw up, as is so often the case, an unexpected leader in Colin Edwards, the Somerset champion. He had a 68 at St Annes, holding several putts from extravagant distances and one, more satisfyingly, from 12 inches after pitching superbly from 100 yards out at the long 554 yard.

LEADING SCORES: 71: M Ure (Birmingham); J Moe (Wales); 72: G S Lacy (Birmingham); A C Goss (Birmingham); D H Curry (Preston); J Cook (Birmingham); G R Krasner (Walsall); 73: G B Bennett (Walsall); 74: J Jones (Birmingham); 75: G Wilson (Birmingham); 76: N Hughes (Hindley); 77: G Shaw (Hindley); 78: R Pugh (Hindley); 79: P Gough (Hindley); 80: S G Burtwell (Hindley); 81: J Young (Hindley); 82: H de Leizer (US); 83: S A Kettle (Wiltshire); 84: J W Miligan (Birmingham).



Reaching high: Stephen Shaw on his way to victory over Tim Mayotte yesterday (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Northants escape as Indians ease up

By Richard Streeton

NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire drew with the Indians.

Robin Boyd-Moss and David Capel were the stalwarts for Northamptonshire yesterday when the county saved this match after following on 183 runs behind. Only 65 minutes were left when Northamptonshire cleared their arrears, with six wickets in hand, and the closing stages, inevitably, were a formality.

Northamptonshire lost two quick wickets at the start of their second innings and the possibility of another dramatic collapse loomed. But the county saved this match after following on 183 runs behind. Only 65 minutes were left when Northamptonshire cleared their arrears, with six wickets in hand, and the closing stages, inevitably, were a formality.

Capel Dev, mindful of the Test match on Thursday, did not attempt anything too extravagant himself and the county were spared any repetition of the magnificent spell the Indian captain unleashed the previous evening. Capel continued to test the batsmen with swing and movement but the hostility and lift he showed 24 hours earlier were absent.

The pattern for the Indian approach was set in the first 70 minutes, the time it took them to capture the last two first-innings wickets. Four catches were spilled and Walker took the opportunity to hit an inhibitory 40, his career-best score. Cook, who had been in overnight, fell to a slip catch: Smith was bowled hitting across the line.

Nearly five hours remained when Northamptonshire went in again. Storie played back and was leg before in Kapil Dev's first over. Soon afterwards Bailey mistimed a drive against Binny and was splendidly

caught by Sharma, who dived full length at mid-on to take the ball. Boyd-Moss was watchful; Lamb relieved the pressure with a succession of crisp drives.

Lamb hit seven fours before he was bowled by a ball from Kapil Dev which scuttled through low. The match was finally priced from the Indians' grasp by Boyd-Moss and Capel, who put on 76 in 26 overs for the fourth wicket.

Boyd-Moss, especially strong on the leg side, hit 12 fours and had been in two and three-quarter hours when he came against Maninder, Kapil Dev at slip doing well to hold the ball after it was deflected by the wicketkeeper's glove. Capel resolutely made certain the match was saved and when this had been achieved he celebrated with a pulled six off Yadav, the off-spinner, that took him past 50. Will also punished Yadav before the end.

INDIANS: First innings 301 for 5 dnc (M Anandam 107, M Ashwin 100 not out).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First innings

A C Shore b More b Binny 1

R J Boyd-Moss b More b Kapil Dev 0

A J Lamb b More b Kapil Dev 0

D J Wild b Kapil Dev 0

R A Harper b Kapil Dev 0

A C Shore b More b Binny 1

A C Shore b More b Binny 1

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Hughes takes control

By Alan Gibson

THE OVAL: Middlesex won their first innings wickets in hand, lead Surrey by 53 runs.

There had been no play on Saturday. Middlesex won the toss, put Surrey in and bowled them out for 109. It was Hughes who did most of the damage. He had a pitch of uncertain bounce, good close catches and some rather feeble batting to face.

Hughes, who only came on as first change after Daniel and

Fraser, took seven for 35, the best figure of his career. Four batsmen were caught by Embury at second slip - the one that got Clinton, who was beginning to pose a threat, was exceptionally good. Downton

also made a remarkable contribution, a driving two-handed catch down the leg side off Daniel, picking himself up cheerfully as if to say: "And just who it was who said I wasn't a good enough wicketkeeper to play for England?"

Middlesex had scored 64 for two in 24 overs when bad light, heralding drizzle, brought play to a halt, for a time, at 10 to four. It will need some imaginative captaincy to get a positive result, unless Surrey bat at last in their second innings as they did in their first.

They started play again at five, and Gating was caught at slip, but Middlesex still seem likely to have the better of it.

RESULTS: First innings: 1-10, 2-10, 3-10, 4-10, 5-10, 6-10, 7-10, 8-10, 9-10, 10-10. Second innings: 1-10, 2-10, 3-10, 4-10, 5-10, 6-10, 7-10, 8-10, 9-10, 10-10.

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Border century cheers Essex

By Peter Ball

DERBY: Derbyshire, all first innings wickets standing, are 236 runs behind Essex.

Dull Mondays at Derby are part of cricket's mythology as the occasion when even professionals wonder about the purpose of their existence. Allan Border found his own answer yesterday, giving significance to an otherwise uneventful day with his first century for Essex, and a subdued introduction to the county circuit.

It was not one of Border's most memorable innings. Against Derbyshire's depleted attack, it did not need to be, but it was massively competent. The first noticeable false stroke, an attempted drive against Wood, came after he had passed the hundred; the second, booking a long hop to long leg, ended his stay of 207 minutes.

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Robson power should crack weak defence

From Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent, Monterrey

Bryan Robson has a golden memento to remind him of how quickly he made an impact during his debut in the World Cup finals. He was presented with a valuable watch four years ago as a reward for scoring the fastest goal, after 27 seconds against France in Bilbao, in the Spanish tournament. It was also the quickest in history.

When he leads England into their opening tie here against Portugal this afternoon, the time pieces will be synchronized for a different reason. If he is still there on the pitch at 5.45, he will again have surpassed expectations. It will have been his longest contribution since the squad left a month ago.

Although he was passed fit on Sunday evening, it was not until yesterday morning that he was considered certain to play. The delay was caused by the need to check whether the Achilles tendon, which has been restricting him in training since he damaged it over a fortnight ago, had reacted to an exhaustive test.

Since Lineker is prepared to play with no more than a firm bandage protecting his wrist if the referee disapproves of his new lightweight cast, Bobby Robson will at least be able to start with his strongest line-up. Yet the nature of Bryan's injury suggests that a risk is being taken. No one can calculate if and when he might break down.

His presence will be as much of a relief as a psychological boost. England's manager was considering altering his formation as well as his personnel if his captain had not been available. Such a proposal emphasizes the value of Bryan Robson, who has



been nursed gently over the last few weeks.

Bobby Robson's controversial use of a winger depends on the ground that his namesake is prepared to cover. Without his power and energy, the selection of Waddle would have become potentially too much of an expensive luxury. The combination of Hoddle, Wilkins and Hodge would

have been in danger of being stretched to, and beyond, breaking point.

"Bryan is one of the best five players in the world," Bobby Robson said, "but he is no use to us unless he is completely fit. I told him that and I asked him to tell me whether he was ready, that just an hour from him was not good enough. He said that he was and that is fine with me."

If England happen to be sitting on a comfortable two- or three-goal cushion after an hour or so, there is little doubt that one Robson will be tempted to ask the other to come off. The captain could then be rested until, or even after, the closing first round match against Poland next Wednesday.

The adventurous gamble is worth taking because the unmistakable weakness of the Portuguese is their defence. Their record during the qualifying stages was the worst of all the European nations (England's, incidentally, was the best). They lost at home to West Germany and Sweden

and beat the relatively feeble Maltese only 3-2 in Lisbon.

But for their historic victory last October in Stuttgart, when they became the first country ever to inflict a defeat on West Germany in a World Cup qualifying tie, they would not be here. Had they gained a point that night, which would in itself have been unexpected, they would have finished third.

Carlos Manuel, one of three representatives to be chosen for all eight of their preliminary games, was responsible for the only goal. He also saved Portugal's manager from dismissal. Nor has that been the lone problem José Torres, Eusebio's striking partner at Benfica and for Portugal during their only previous appearance in the finals 20 years ago.

Last week, while England were raising their spirits in a quiet and responsible manner, his own squad went on strike. Only after they had received urgent messages from the president of their country and of their Football Association did the players withdraw their demand for an increase in their daily allowance and resume serious training.

There is one fearsome weapon in their armoury in Gomes, of Oporto. Like Bryan Robson, he has a golden memory in the shape of a boot to mark his goal-scoring feats in Europe last year. Future, who is almost 10 years younger, is another dangerous man who will have to be imprisoned by Butcher and Fenwick.

But if the Portuguese unhinge the relatively new central defensive partnership, they must still find a way around Shilton, who has conceded only three goals in his last 10 appearances.

Mexican hero's moment of truth

Mexico City (Reuter) — The Mexican forward, Hugo Sanchez, elevated to near-sainthood by millions of his compatriots, meets his moment of truth here today when the host country take on Belgium in the opening group B match of the World Cup finals.

Sanchez, the top scorer in Spain last season for Real Madrid, is idolized in this country where the Spanish club's league and European matches are broadcast on television solely because of him.

Few Mexicans have seen him play in the flesh since his club commitments and injuries ruled him out of most of Mexico's preparatory games. Their chance will come tomorrow in the Aztec Stadium. The pressure on Hugo, as he is known nationwide, will be great. On Mexican football as a whole, it will be even greater.

"D-day for Mexican football," screamed the big sports daily, *Excelsior*. "If we lose, all hell will break loose."

The Belgians are well aware of what they will face. "We'll be playing not only the Mexican team, but the heat, the altitude and the whole Mexican nation," Jean-Marie Pfaff, the veteran goalkeeper, said.

The Belgians say they are well acclimatized but were upset yesterday by what some



Up and under: Jean-Pierre Papin, of France, succumbs to the pressure as Leonardo, of Canada, moves in for the ball in their World Cup encounter. Report, page 28

Charge of the light brigade

From Sue Mott, Mexico City

Into each World Cup a few little minnows must fall to add necessary snap and crackle to the popular appeal of the games. This quadrangular surprise package, however, have caused as much as colourful fodder for the big teams.

Canada proved the point on Sunday by coming close to a draw against the fashionable French and utterly belied their reputation of being as feeble as a wet maple leaf in such excited company.

Now into the smog-choked cauldron come the rest of the light brigade — Iraq, Morocco, Algeria, Paraguay and South Korea — but opposition that treats them as trifling could be making a serious mistake. Paraguay, for instance, having settled in downtown Mexico City in an absurdly extravagant hotel, are proclaiming a confidence to tone with their surroundings.

"I think we have a chance to beat Mexico. We are at their level," Julio César Romero, Paraguay's crafty mid-fielder, said. He is "Romero" to the Fulham fans in Brazil who have come to marvel at his skills.

"We are a small country in Paraguay. We have no oil, we have no minerals. All we have is cows and agriculture... and our football team," Romero said. "I think it is the best one in our history."

After a 28-year absence from the World Cup finals, statistics would suggest Romero right, but even more telling

Ferguson gives nothing away

Alex Ferguson has decided to play a guessing game as Scotland's opening match of the 1986 World Cup finals against Denmark draws closer. The Scotland manager will almost certainly withhold his starting line-up until shortly before the kick-off at the Neza Stadium in Mexico City tomorrow.

Ferguson has indulged in a piece of deliberate subterfuge in order to prevent the Danish manager, Sepp Piontek, from gaining any advantage. Ferguson said: "I might not name my team until an hour before the kick-off. I am not in the business of making things easier than they need be for our opponents."

"The nucleus of the team is perhaps obvious to Denmark but there is no harm keeping them guessing regarding a

couple of key positions in our side."

The Scottish manager is confident that it will be easier for him to guess the identities of the 11 players who will line up for Denmark and it will be for Piontek to guess Scotland's side. However, the news from the Danish camp in Queretaro suggests that there could be some surprises in their team.

Piontek is considering bringing back Jesper Olsen, the Manchester United winger, to start an international match for the first time since he played against the Republic of Ireland last year. And it could be Jan Molby, who enjoyed such an outstanding season with Liverpool, who will be left out.

Piontek said: "Olsen has played well in our build-up to the World Cup. He is small

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players saw as a bit of Mexican gamesmanship. Their final practice match was cancelled when the Mexican first division side, Toluca, failed to appear. Last week the Belgians also suffered when the local goalkeeper in another practice game injured two key players, the winger, Nico Claessen, and the defender, Eric Gerets.

The goalkeeper kicked Claessen in the shin then planted a bootmark on Gerets, dangerously close to what one Mexican newspaper described as "his noble parts." Gerets is expected to be in tomorrow's line-up but Claessen is a doubtful starter.

The only decision remaining for Mexico's Yugoslav manager, Bora Milutinovic, is whom to play up front with Sanchez, the bustling Luis Flores or the tricky Francisco "Granda" Cruz.

Apart from Sanchez, Mexicans are pinning their hopes on the stylish midfielder player, Tomás Boy, the team captain, and Manuel Negrete. Boy has the same sort of elegance for which Trevor Brooking, of England, is remembered. But like Brooking in the 1982 World Cup in Spain, he is now past his best and his lack of pace could be a problem against the world's best players. Negrete has the skills and temperament to shine. But he is a little, fragile player and a lot will depend on whether he can avoid intimidation and injury from some of the game's hard men.

Milutinovic, known to the nation as Bora and famed for his Beatles-style haircut, knows he can book a one-way ticket to a remote outpost if the Mexicans fail to reach the last 16. "If we get to the last eight they might just spare me," he said with his customary grin.

MEXICO: P. Larios, M. Trejo, Felix Cruz, A. Manzo, R. Servin, T. Boy, C. Milon, M. Negrete, J. Aguirre, L. Flores or Francisco Cruz, H. Sanchez, BELGIUM: J.-M. Pfaff, F. Van der Elst, E. Gerets, H. Broos, M. Resquet, R. Vandenberghen, F. Vercauteren, E. Selds, J. Coenen, E. Vandenbergh, P. Desmet. Referee: C. Espósito (Argentina).

Welcome to the cantina but beware Pancho Villa

Mexico City (Reuter) — While hotel and restaurant managers say there are few signs of a much hoped-for business bonanza during the World Cup, cantina owners are looking forward to a fine trade. The cantina is to Mexico what the pub is to Britain or the cafe to France — boisterous drinking taverns where Mexican machos gather for a merry mix of beer, tequila, rum, spicy national dishes and juicy gossip.

Tourist officials are not forecasting a large influx of foreigners for the World Cup — the highest estimates say only 40,000 tourists will arrive — and the privately financed event is not expected to improve the country's economic plight. But the cantinas should thrive.

Many Mexicans find the prices of World Cup tickets exorbitant and say they will head to their local watering hole to watch Mexico's progress on television. Most cantinas have installed large wide-screen television sets and ordered extra provisions of food and drink to handle an expected overflow of customers.

"We're under starter's orders now," a beaming Beto Rios Roldan, of the popular Belmont cantina, said as he counted the carcasses of kid goats — double his normal weekly supply — being loaded into the cantina's vast refrigerator.

But not all cantinas are looking to the World Cup to boost trade. The Bar Latino, near the Belmont in Mexico City's bustling centre, will

neither buy a new television set, nor will it order extra supplies. "Our customers are very dedicated drinkers, and football is of secondary interest," Mauro Monroy, a Latino waiter for 36 years, said.

The Latino, packed even during its morning "happy hour" when patrons get two drinks for the price of one, is sure drinkers will be content with its standard colour TV set in the bar. One cantina hoping to be left outside the World Cup rush is the Opera, an elegant turn-of-the-century establishment, and once the informal headquarters of the legendary Mexican revolutionary, Pancho Villa.

Villa, a tall, slender, once fired a pistol into the ceiling of the bar to stop the revelling of his armed irregulars who had occupied the capital. The bullet hole is still visible in the gilt-edged ceiling, and its management said it would make sure that football fans knew house rules on rowdies have not changed much since Villa's days.

Women were banned from cantinas until recently, and many bars still have signs saying: "Entry forbidden to dogs, beggars, police and soldiers in uniform, and women." And, ironically, in some cantinas those signs hang next to banners reading: "Welcome to Mexico for the World Cup."

SPORT IN BRIEF

Clark's award Howard Clark has won the Ritz Club Trophy as golfer of the month on the PGA European Tour. Clark followed his success in the Ceres Open in Madrid at the end of April by returning to the Spanish capital three weeks later and winning the Peugeot Spanish Open.

Stayaway Kristof Piorczyk, of Poland, has remained in West Germany after competing in the world and European junior weightlifting championships in Donaueschingen. It was reported yesterday Piorczyk, who finished fifth in the heavyweight class combined snatch and jerk, slipped away from his team on the final day of the week-long competition.

Top of the bill Harry Cowap, the All-Ireland light-heavyweight champion, tops the bill tonight at the London West Hotel, against Jonjo Green, who is bidding to regain the title.

Leave denied Peter Jacobsen, the American Ryder Cup player, has withdrawn from this week's Dunhill British Masters tournament after being refused release from the USPGA tour.

Pat is tops Pat Bradley, of the United States, came from four strokes behind to win the LPGA championship at Kings Island, Ohio, and become the first player to have won all four major women's tournaments. Bradley, the tour's leading money winner, shot a four-under-par 68 to finish on 277, one stroke ahead of Pat Sheehan.

Aston Villa acquire Thompson

Aston Villa yesterday took their spending to about £2 million in less than a year by paying £450,000 for Sheffield Wednesday's former England under-21 forward, Garry Thompson. The Birmingham-born Thompson, aged 26, was a target for Villa before he moved from West Bromwich Albion to Hillsborough last August.

Thompson's arrival means Villa have paid £800,000 for three players from Sheffield Wednesday in eight months. Previously they signed Simon Stainrod for £250,000 and Andy Blair for £100,000.

The Villa manager, Graham Turner, is thinking of bringing "one more big name" to the club in the summer.

Olympic draw

Zurich (Reuter) — A total of 110 countries have entered for the 1988 Olympic Games football tournament in Seoul, South Korea, according to an International Football Federation (FIFA) official. Europe and Asia head the entries with 27 each, followed by Africa (26), North and Central America and the Caribbean (16) and South America (8).

Closing minds to the war

game with Paraguay will be a fighting game."

Iraq has steeled itself to dominate in the Gulf region despite a seemingly endless war with Iran that clamours at their border. The players have visited hospitals in the war zone to encourage the soldiers. "But here in Mexico we close our minds to the war," Hamodi said. "We think of nothing but playing football."

Everisto usually instructs the players in English since he can say only "mark" and "kick," but translators come in handy when the team performs its secondary function as gracious ambassadors for their country. Scarcely a journalist will leave the competition without a key-ring decorated with the solemn visage of President Saddam Hussein.

Of the rest of the minnows, Algeria play Northern Ireland and both Morocco and South Korea (whose doctors' kit include acupuncture needles) already know their fate in debut matches.

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Drug tests at all matches

Mexico City (Reuter) — Doping has never seriously threatened the World Cup finals, but the Mexican organizers are taking no chances. There are anti-doping tests at all matches.

The last case of doping at a World Cup involved the Scotland winger, Willie Johnston, who was sent home in disgrace from the Argentina finals in 1978 by the Scottish Football Association after a positive test. Johnston claimed he had taken pills to combat hay fever, but the drug Fencamfamin was on the list of those prohibited by FIFA.

Dr Aurelio Perez Teaffier, head of the World Cup medical commission, said that tests would be carried out on two players from each team during the first round and three players per team thereafter.

● Ticket touts were out in force at World Cup matches over the weekend. In Mexico City, where Italy played Bulgaria in the tournament's opening match on Saturday, and in Guadalajara, where Brazil played Spain, police arrested 27 people, all of whom were fined by special courts.

Results

Sunday
Group D (at Guadalajara)
Brazil (W) 3 Spain (L) 0
Goals: (Brazil) 3, (Spain) 0
Group C (at León)
France (W) 1 Canada (L) 0
Goals: (France) 1, (Canada) 0

Today's games

Group B
Belgium v Mexico (Azteca Stadium, Mexico City, 7pm).

Group D
Algeria v Northern Ireland (3 de Marzo Stadium, Guadalajara, 7pm).

Group F
Portugal v England (Technológico Stadium, Monterrey, 11pm). BBC.

McGuigan gets OK

Fears that Barry McGuigan might have been unable to defend his World Boxing Association featherweight title against Steve Cruz, of the United States, in Las Vegas on June 23 have been dispelled by Bob Arum, the promoter. McGuigan injured an ankle in training over the weekend, but yesterday Arum said: "I have received a report from Los Angeles and there is no cause for alarm. Barry will be back in training within 48 hours."

Cruz, aged 22 and ranked ninth, was chosen to fight McGuigan after Fernando Sosa, of Argentina, withdrew because of eye injuries.



Clark: Prize guy

Under care

Marc Surer, the Swiss Formula One racing driver, underwent surgery yesterday after suffering multiple injuries in a weekend rally crash in West Germany which killed his co-driver, Michel Wyder. Surgeons at the Glessen University Clinic, where the Surer is in intensive care, planned to repair a fracture to his left thigh and treat third degree burns to his right foot to ward off infection. Surer joined the Formula One circuit in 1979 and has spent the last five seasons with Arrows.

Pat is tops

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Cash com into t

are the numbers that will line up side by side in Tolca against Iraq tomorrow.

Uniquely in this mundial they probably will run in sequence from one to 11 — from the goalkeeper, Roberto Fernandez, to the forward, Alfredo Mendoza, denoting the settled side the manager, Re, has been able to establish despite seven of his squad playing beyond the border of Paraguay.

One such is Roberto Cabanas, a former team-mate of Romero at the late New York Cosmos, who now plays with America de Cali, in Colombia. Overwhelmingly superstitious, "Cheetah", as Cabanas was known in Manhattan, will kiss his boots before tomorrow's match. "Every time I do this I get a goal," he said. "I have much confidence in this. Much faith."

But as the Arab countdown to their World Cup finals debut from a headquarters deep in the heart of industrial Tolca, tactics have not dominated their time. The goalkeeper and captain, Raul Hamodi, is planning to take a master's degree in business administration in London when the World Cup is over and keep tabs on his Baghdad clothing factory, which employs 91 people.

The defender, Nadom Shakir, misses shopping down Kensington High Street (a favourite pastime when he went to England for a cartilage operation) and even the manager, Marcelo Evaristo — a Brazilian on loan from Qatar after a succession of coaches, including Zito's elder brother, Eds — is strenuously philosophical about the whole affair. "Football is a moment — a good day or a bad day," he said. "We are amateurs but anything is possible. I cannot predict a result. We have a ball in football but it is not a crystal one. I will say, though, that the

game with Paraguay will be a fighting game."

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On This Day